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TYPICAL AMERICAN WELCOME IS GIVEN MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Broadway in Gala Attire as the British Statesman, and Wife and Daughter Arrive

Acting Mayor Hulbert Presents Keys to City—Greeks Join in Grateful Reception

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—America caught its first glimpse of David Lloyd George today. The former Prime Minister of England, ruddy-faced, and vigorous, received a typical American welcome, hearty in the warmth of its affectionate admiration and cosmopolitan in its size and character.

Thousands cheered him as he landed at the Battery, and as the procession of motor cars containing the Mayor's reception committee and their renowned guest traveled slowly up Broadway an additional multitude welcomed him with their shouts.

Flag-festooned Broadway never looked fairer than on this bright October morning, and as the party proceeded to the City Hall, quantities of confetti were rained from the skyscrapers to the streets. The City Hall welcome at 12:30 p. m. was most impressive, the British statesman receiving the "keys to the freedom of New York City" from Murray F. Hulbert, acting Mayor, serving in the absence of Mayor John F. Hylan, who was unavoidably absent.

Newspaper Conference

After a brief address, Mr. Lloyd George and his retinue were escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where they had luncheon and rested. At 4 p. m. the former Premier was to give an audience to newspaper men at the Waldorf, and tomorrow at 8:30 a. m. he is scheduled to depart for Canada, and his tour of the Dominion and of the United States will have begun. He is expected to return to New York on Nov. 2, before sailing for home a day or two later.

The Narrows, where the distinguished visitor and his wife, Dame Margaret Lloyd George C. B. E., their 19-year-old daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George, and their party stepped from the Mauretania at 10 a. m. today to the deck of the New York municipal "notable guest" boat Macon, was alive with color, flags and bunting and vibrant with the medley of whistles and bands. A big boat load of Greeks, grateful for Lloyd George's efforts in their country's behalf, and another of Welsh-American Society members came down the bay to greet the former British Premier.

The sides of the gayly decorated craft, the Nassau, a huge banner bore the device, "Welcome, Lloyd George! The Great Friend of the Greeks." A band played the Hellenic anthem and "God Save the King." The Greeks cheered themselves hoarse and deported on the big boat's two decks in apparent glee at meeting an old-time friend.

Greeted With Songs

Mr. Lloyd George plainly was pleased. He smiled and chatted good naturedly with those about him. A brisk breeze from the north toyed with his beautifully whitened hair as he bowed his thanks to the cheering throngs. The Mauretania's crew and passengers also entered into the spirit of the occasion and sang popular songs.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Street-Car Passengers Must Now Speak Softly

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5—*The Twin Cities' new noiseless street car, equipped with roller bearings and automobile brakes, appeared here yesterday. With a subdued, well-modulated whirring it made its way over the rails, while passengers had difficulty in keeping their voices low enough so that everything they said could not be heard all over the car.*

The new car is the result of two years' research work. Elimination of much of the noise of an ordinary car was made possible by discarding the old-fashioned journal box and iron brake shoes.

RENTS ARE COMING DOWN, SAYS BOSTON HOUSING OFFICIAL

More Apartments Are Available Than for Past Three Years, Reports Herbert E. Ellis

There are more apartments for rent today in Boston than for the past three years, and more apartment houses have been erected this year to date than for five years, according to Herbert E. Ellis, chairman of the city of Boston rent and housing committee. Rents are coming down, too, he says.

"We are actually renting homes here," said Chairman Ellis today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Landlords are coming in to the rent and housing committee offices in the City Hall and asking us to help them find good tenants. Of course, they do not usually have to wait long for occupants for their apartment houses."

"As the law of supply and demand operates in renting and housing the same as it does everywhere else in business and trade, rents are bound to start downward. I look for a drop in the rentals for steam heated apartments on Nov. 1 or very soon thereafter.

Situation Encouraging

"Not in three years have I seen the situation so encouraging. Listen to these figures, which are most descriptive of conditions in the housing business. In 1920, buildings were erected to house 320 families. In 1921 the number of buildings erected for homes accommodated 878 families.

"In 1922 there were erected steam heated apartment buildings which furnished homes for 2300 families and the unheated buildings erected gave quarters for 1100 families.

"This year, 1923, to date, the number of steam-heated apartment houses built and thrown open for rental furnished 2300 more families homes, while the unheated buildings accommodated 600 other families. That meant 3400 more homes in 1923 than previously in Boston, and the addition so far this year to Boston's housing facilities provided homes for 2900 more families."

"The result is apparent. The landlords are now actually looking, in many instances, for tenants in Boston, something that did not exist for the last five years. This year, right now, there are more 'To Let' signs displayed in apartment houses than for several years. This cannot mean anything else than a drop in rents before

any kind of liquor than any other state in the Nation," he said.

New York offers an example of what will happen if the country is taken in by the tremendous new wave of liquor propaganda. Here as elsewhere the propaganda is taking two forms. The first is exaggeration of the amount of lawlessness. This loses some of its effect here because lawlessness cannot be blamed on enforcement officials, as the Mullan-Gage repeal has left practically none in office. Lawlessness in New York, such as exists, is due to the liquor forces, and they know it. In this fact, dry spokesmen assert, the greatest hope of arousing popular action.

Secondly, wets are offering rosy compromise hopes, asserting they are enemies of bootleggers, and are not wolves after all, but only "lamb."

Anti-constitutionalists was a wet liability and is being discredited. It is to be expected that the Moderation League will soon be vociferous in attacking the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The organizers of the new league are James Speyer, Martin Vogel, George Zarski, E. N. Brown, John G. Agar, James A. Burden, Austin G. Fox, Almet F. Jenkins, Morgan J. O'Brien, and William De Forest Manice.

The "Lamb's" Argument

At headquarters of the old association, where the league is being formed, a spokesman for the "lamb" wets, summarized the new form of liquor argument as follows:

The Union will never return to the United States. Not a community anywhere wants it back. When the saloon vanished, prohibition spent its force. Moderate prohibitionists—the great mass of Americans—now believe the Volstead Act does not interpret truly the Eighteenth Amendment.

We are not attacking the amendment. We believe in constitutionalism. We believe that the basis of attacking the Constitution when the wets can go out and buy one-half of the legislators in 13 small states and prevent the amendment being revoked?

The moderation societies, like ourselves, are using the same arguments over the country. They are the natural ones, and are most likely to win over the people. The prohibition law can't be enforced. "Liberalization," however, would end bootlegging.

Minneapolis—Minnesota's first grain crop, harvested 25 years ago, is memorialized. The state chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will erect a memorial tablet to mark the spot.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

REPEAL OF DRY ACT IS HELD IMPOSSIBLE BY NEW YORK WETS

Defeat Causes Them to Renew Drive for Modification of Volstead Act

New Society's Propaganda Says Nation Will Not Allow Assault Upon the Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—New York wets agree that the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed in their generation. They believe, however, that they can modify the Volstead act so as to get all the effects that repeal of the Amendment itself would have. On this opposition they are basing their tactics and making their whole fight.

Liquor forces have decided here that the public will not stand a direct assault upon the Constitution. Consequently the campaign today, in which they are giving a lead to all wet forces in the United States, is to make their fight for "liberalization," and "compromise" not of the Constitution but of the Volstead act.

Better to gain this end the state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is being quietly deserted by its former backers, who are raising a new organization, under title more in keeping with their oblique line of attack. The members of this new, so-called "Moderation League" are the same who belong to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. They are backed by the same group of men. The spokesmen of the two are the same. They are different in this respect: the old association incurred odium through its attack on the Constitution, which may have accounted for its deficit following the Mullan-Gage fight. The Moderation League starts off with "unblemished" record. All the early errors have been eliminated and the leaders are more careful in the presentation of their arguments.

Another Chance Is Plea

Because of New York's pivotal position the Moderation League may be taken as typical of the future line of action in other states.

There is not a state today, drys assert, where representatives of ousted liquor interests are not now pleading for another chance, on the grounds that only the slightest wet concession is asked, and that with this minimum of light wine and beer the bootlegger can be banished and the evil of home-brewing wiped out.

But in New York an opportunity has been given the new "lamb" wets to prove after their success that they are the "old wolves" after all.

"Making their plea for 'better prohibition enforcement' and 'liberalization,' the New York wets wiped out in the Mullan-Gage enforcement act everything that had been done to curb liquor in the state for 100 years," said William H. Anderson, head of the state division of the Anti-Saloon League to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"They made no attempt to put in effect any of the compromises they have been publicly advancing. On the plea for 'better enforcement' they took away nearly all enforcement. Declaring they sought only light wines and beers, they nevertheless made absolutely no provision to bar out rum and whisky. The moderationists, the anti-constitutionalists have left New York with less to defend it against every kind of liquor than any other state in the Nation," he said.

"The result is apparent. The landlords are now actually looking, in many instances, for tenants in Boston, something that did not exist for the last five years. This year, right now, there are more 'To Let' signs displayed in apartment houses than for several years. This cannot mean anything else than a drop in rents before

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Minneapolis—Minnesota's first grain

SOVIET RUSSIA HOLDS FINLAND RESPONSIBLE FOR FRONTIER ATTACK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The State Department has received a dispatch from Helsinki stating that the Soviet Minister had brought to the notice of the Finnish Foreign Minister the fact that the Soviet Government holds Finland responsible for fatal assault of the Russian Vice-President and another member of the frontier commission in the frontier zone.

The Soviet Minister urges that a plenipotentiary commission be appointed to investigate the incident and punish the guilty. Similarly, Finland is to guarantee compensation for the relatives of the victims.

The Soviet authorities openly claim that the criminals came from Finland and fled back to Finland after the outrage.

The Foreign Office at Helsinki is issuing a note on the subject today.

TSAO KUN ELECTED CHINESE PRESIDENT; IS MILITARIST CHIEF

Succeeds Li Yuan-hung Who Fleed to Tientsin Last Spring When Acute Crisis Arose

Common Soldier 35 Years Ago, He Has Risen by Sheer Qualities of Leadership

PEKING, Oct. 5 (P)—Tsao Kun, chief of the northern militarists, has been elected President of China.

In China the President is elected by Parliament.

Tsao Kun becomes President in succession to Li Yuan-hung, who quit his

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Turks' Next Objective



Syria, once an Ottoman Province, is now an independent state under French Mandate. From this region the Kemalists hope to force the French, believing that the latter are not prepared to make a great effort to keep the country.

TURKS, FREE FROM CONTROL OF ALLIES, CAST EYES ON SYRIA

France apprehensive lest it should be next victim of Ottoman policy to regain lands

Schools, Missions and Economic Interests in Near East Are in Perilous Position

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 5—With the complete evacuation of Constantinople, considerable part of the allied victory crumbles into dust. A number of French newspapers frankly acknowledge that this result is lamentable, but for the most part they have their attention steadily turned on Germany, and do not criticize the mess that has been made by successive French governments in the Near East. But with the disappearance of the last allied troops, the Echo National insists that if the British are compelled to evacuate a point of the globe which they desire, the French are the principal victims of a policy which has resulted in the loss of spheres of influence.

The Angora treaty, which was the work of Franklin Bouillon and Aristide Briand, was intended to make the Kemalists friends of France. The contrary happened. The Lausanne treaty consummated the French fall in the Orient, it is bluntly said, and the Turks, not content with destroying all the advantages which the French held, have turned their hatred and contempt against the French. One concession merely meant an arrogant demand for another concession. In the vain chase after Turkish friendship the French fell out with the British.

Syria is felt to be in some peril. The Turks undoubtedly mean, sooner or later, to force the French out of Syria. They believe that the French are not prepared to make a great military effort to keep Syria.

With the British they show more circumspection, because of the British fleet.

Fears are expressed here that the spirit which reigns at Constantinople and in Anatolia may be exceedingly dangerous for French schools, missions and economic interests—or rather those which have survived Lausanne. But in spite of the spirit of nationalism, Turkey is doomed to fall under the influence of a great power and it is already clear that Germany will resume its place on the Bosphorus.

This result, symbolized by this week's evacuation, cannot but cause certain misgivings.

Syria, a province of Turkey-in-Aasia, was, by the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, August 10, 1920, recognized as an independent State to be placed under a mandatory power. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France was assigned the mandate for Syria. It was intended that the country should become a federative State (of the four Syrian States of Aleppo, Damascus, Alauite, and Lebanon) under the supervision of a French High Commissioner representing the Foreign Office. The total area of Syria subject to the French mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles. The total population of this area is probably under 3,000,000. The bulk of the population is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language with many dialectical varieties. But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews and a certain number of Europeans.

BULGARIA PAYS 2,500,000 FRANCS
SOFIA, Oct. 3—The Bulgarian National Bank has turned over to the Reparations Commission in behalf of the Allies 2,500,000 francs, the first installment of the semiannual payments provided for in the agreement effected last spring. The total installment amounts to about 12,500,000 gold leva.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

OCTOBER 4, 1923

General

Reich Alarmist Stories Denied	1

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GENERAL ELECTION AS LAST RESOURCE MAY COME IN REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

least a large section of the Opposition, yet one which it is understood Dr. Stresemann is quite prepared to adopt as a last resource.

France Contends Its Suspicions of Germany Were Well-Founded

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The French official view is that the suspicions regarding Dr. Gustav Stresemann's offer to cease passive resistance are now shown to be justified. It is believed that it was largely camouflage. France is holding aloof and continuing to wait. It is said, for the development of the situation in Berlin demonstrates that the predominant German thought is militarist and reactionary. Dr. Stresemann, in constituting a civil directory of four members, without further interference from Parliament, is preparing a simple cover for a military dictatorship. The Reichstag is to be dismissed. There are warnings against French intervention, whatever may happen in Germany, for intervention may carry France a great deal further than it is willing to go. The French Communists foresee a struggle between the German Nationalists and German Communists.

The Journee Industrielle, the most important organ of big business concerns in France, advises that Germans should be left to settle things among themselves, but France, nevertheless, should assure respect of civil liberties in the zones where the French troops are, by their occupation, responsible for order. It is urged that there is great risk that during the coming weeks and months France may be drawn into the internal affairs of Germany. This risk is particularly grave if Germany becomes a prey to an aggressive dictatorship. Some kind of irregular fighting between the Germans and French would not be entirely impossible in certain circumstances, but this must be avoided, think all responsible persons.

France, however, has the duty of preserving French rights and French credits in the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland, whatever may happen outside these districts. France is not unaware of the extremely grave situation which has arisen, but intends to remain calm, though vigilant, and not be induced either to make concessions to German dictators or to become aggressive. Sooner or later Germany must arrange its affairs and meet all

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting to celebrate motorization of South Boston fire stations, South Boston Municipal Building, following parade starting from Dorchester Avenue and Broadway at 7:45.

New England Conservatory of Music: opened by advanced students, Jordan Hall, 8.

National Association of Cost Accountants: New England regional conference: South Boston Fire House, Swampscott, evening; business sessions, tomorrow morning and afternoon.

Amy and Navy Y. M. C. A.: Entertainment for Oct. 6. H. M. S. Capetown, City Square, Charlton, 8:30.

Opening of public course of instruction in Girl Scout work, Boston University College of Residential Science, 7.

New England General Show, Mechanics Building, until 16.

Free open-air parish show, auspiced Boston Conservation Bureau, Charlestown Heights, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Cast," 8:15.
Hollie—"Kiss-U," 8:15.
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.
Maguire—"The Covered Wagon" (film) 2:15, 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.
St. James—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Run Wild," 8:15.

Tremont—"Loyalties," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene, and Mary," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts Department: American Legion: trip to Western Station for National Convention at San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Five illustrations: half-hour opening series on dolls of different lands, Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain, 3 p. m.

American Association of University Women: Boston Branch: Intercollegiate swimming, Furtwangler, 4 p. m.

H. M. S. Capetown open to visitors, Charlestown Navy Yard, 2 to 6 p. m.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, addressed to Dr. D. I. Walsh, United States Senator.

University Extension: Opening of first year course in geography, Rogers Building, Boston Museum School, 6 p. m.; Boston Student's Union: Benefit entertainment, Copley Plaza, 4 p. m.

Brown Bird Club: Afternoon walk from Wellesley to Greenwich.

Field and Forest Club: Afternoon walk from Sharon to Moose Hill.

Broad Health Show opens at Mechanics Building, Stevens and Main.

Harvard Stadium: Football, Harvard University vs. Rhode Island State College, 3 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNBAC (Boston)—278 Meters—10:45 a. m., eastern time, broad cast of service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, children's half-hour of stories and music; the Second Separate Battalion Massachusetts National Guard.

WGI (Medford Hillsdale)—6:45, condition of Massachusetts highways, 7:30, concert of old fashioned songs and instrumental numbers.

WEAF (New York)—7:40, concert, 8:30 to 10, speeches and music from special amateur, meeting of League University in Machinery City, New York City.

WJZ (New York City)—5:55, the Magazine of Wall Street financial review, 6:05, "Story for the Kid," 7:45, looseleaf concert, 8:30, popular songs, 8:15.

The Cheerful Philosopher, 8:15, United States Army night program.

WOY (Schenectady)—6:30, children's program, 8:30, night program.

WNEW (Newark)—6:30, "Man in the Moon Stories for Children," 7, contralto solo.

WB (Washington)—6, children's hour, 8, United States Marines night program.

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reasonable French demands. In the meantime France will remain patient and unprovoked.

Situation in Bavaria

Continues to Be Tranquil

MUNICH, Oct. 5 (AP)—The situation here and throughout Bavaria continues tranquil. Observers who profess familiarity with the sentiments of the military dictator, Dr. von Kahr, insist that neither he nor the von Knilling Cabinet has any intentions other than those of maintaining order, incidentally aspiring to set a precedent for the Berlin Government.

"There will be no putch for separation," was the declaration made today by one individual competent to reflect the Bavarian opinion. He declared that, despite its current exhibition of "particularism," Bavaria will remain true to the general principle.

The working classes and labor unions have become reconciled to the situation, and a protest movement in the nature of a general strike is not expected from these quarters.

The collapse of Stresemann's Social-Bourgeois Cabinet has not yet removed the general suspicion with which the Chancellors has been viewed by members of the Munich Government, who are inclined to charge him with failure to make good the promises contained in his speech at Stuttgart.

Democrats Withdraw Support

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (AP)—The German Democratic Party in the Reichstag today adopted a resolution declaring that the party could not support a Government which had no parliamentary basis. As the majority of the other parties have already adopted the same view, it is not believed that Dr. Stresemann will try to form a cabinet having the support of the parliamentary parties.

TSAO KUN ELECTED CHINESE PRESIDENT; IS MILITARIST CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

office and fled to Tientsin last spring because of the menacing situation in Peking brought about by the militarists. At the time of Mr. Li's abdication, he had opposed, had made a show of force by engineering a strike of the Metropolitan police force and threatening further disorder unless the President left. It was freely predicted then that Tsao would become President and there were several futile efforts to assemble enough members of Parliament to make a quorum. Meanwhile, for three months, China has been without a President.

Li Yuan-hung, appearing recently at Shanghai in the midst of numerous members of Parliament favorable to him, announced that he still was the legal President and planned to confer with southern and northern leaders in an effort to unite the country.

Tsao Kun, 35 years ago, was a common soldier. An officer, attracted by the qualities of leadership displayed in the youth, arranged for him to be sent to a military school. He proved such a good student that after graduation he taught for a time in the same school. Later he directed a training school for soldiers of the old Manchu court. Tsao Kun then became successful in politics, eventually becoming a regimental, brigade and division commander.

In 1911 he aided in suppressing the first revolution in Chihli Province. In 1915 he offered unsuccessful opposition to Gen. Tsao Ao, the restorer of the Republic, who was fighting the imperialistic movement of Yuan Shih-Kai.

Tsao Kun then was made military governor of Chihli. In 1917 he was commander of the troops of several provinces in the war against the south. It has long been regarded as Tsao Kun's ambition to be President.

ITALO-JUGOSLAV FACT SIGNED

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 5—An agreement was signed yesterday between Benito Mussolini and Mr. Antonevich regarding the Italian-Serbian frontier. It settles the frontier between the former Austro-Hungarian Mercantile Marine. Mr. Antonevich had a later interview with Signor Mussolini to which is attached great importance in political quarters in Rome, where it is admitted the standpoints of the two governments on the Flume question still diverge.

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REPEAL OF DRY ACT IS HELD IMPOSSIBLE BY NEW YORK WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference and others as evidence of the success of this method.

He warned of the danger that the United States might be drawn down to the level of European conditions and said it was the duty of the United States to pull up Europe to her own level of peace and prosperity. He predicted that President Coolidge would follow out the policy of his predecessor.

Asked to name the strength of the compromise beverage which was to be strictly constitutional and at the same time make the "boozier" happy, the New York spokesman evaded the question.

"When beer of a moderate alcoholic content, that is, not intoxicating, is legalized, bootlegging will vanish," he declared.

The wets do not define the non-intoxicating—constitutional—compromise beverage they say they want; they simply demand it.

The reason they are hazy in details is because they do not expect to find such a beverage; they merely want it as a slogan—not as a drink.

Dry Strength Shown

According to Mr. Anderson, 650 New York towns and townships out of a total in the State of 932 had voted themselves no-license before prohibition. This was possible under the special local option law. "Only one chance, in 1917, was given cities to vote no-license, and then 20 of them went dry together, including many good-sized ones. Yet, when the 'liberal' wets got control at Albany they utterly disregarded the dry sentiment of 100 years and repealed everything. They left New York just as wet as they could.

The wets plan to fight against giving local communities, cities, towns, and villages, the right to provide their own enforcement machinery. Local autonomy of communities found in the west does not exist here, and towns must go to Albany for every petty legislation. In this situation the "moderates" are not going to let dry towns aid in upholding the Constitution if they can't.

At present New York wet headquarters has no canvassers out. They have the names of 44,000 men who have sent in \$1 subscription fee, and these are said to be from influential groups. This is the nucleus of wet effort. The wets do not send out literature promiscuously, but have it on file for visitors.

Their pamphlets contain a tract, entitled "Why a Christian Cannot be a Prohibitionist," a speech by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment worked hard for the Mullan-Gage law repeal, but they knew they could not eliminate dry sentiment in New York State. They thought they could make it helpless. In this situation the "moderates" are not going to let dry towns aid in upholding the Constitution if they can't.

The League was attacked as a "political" organization, and the courts are now deciding whether it must make returns of its expenses, something. Mr. Anderson assured the writer that the League felt it would be of slight importance one way or the other. The wet attack seems to have been purely political moves to give an opportunity for vilification through the press, an opportunity of which they were quick to avail themselves.

HARDING FOREIGN POLICY ADVOCATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5—John J. Rogers of Lowell, ranking member of the committee on foreign affairs of the national House of Representatives, speaking here today under the auspices of the women's division of the Republican city committee on "The Foreign Policy of the Republican Administration" declared himself strongly in favor of the Harding policy of dealing with international problems by conference and cited the success

of the League of Nations.

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ALL-NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD CAN PAY, EXPERT TELLS BOARD

Mr. Hill Tells I. C. C. That Such a System Can Serve Section Better Than Trunk Line Merger

road system can be made to pay and to serve the interests of the section better than a trunk line consolidation, Josiah F. Hill, statistical expert of Lee, Higginson and Company, Boston bankers, laid before today's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting in Boston, an exhaustive analysis of the question of a New England railroad system from a financial standpoint.

James J. Storrow, chairman of the joint railroad committee which sponsors the program for a New England group, introduced Mr. Hill with the declaration that the proponents of trunk line consolidation have grounded their views centrally upon the assertion that there is a substantial difference in operating costs between New England lines and those west of the Hudson. Mr. Hill, therefore, as one of the leading analytical experts in the country in the field of railroads and public service corporations, made a complete study of this phase of the issue.

Storrow Plan Favored

Opening his statement, Mr. Hill said that the only strong objection raised against continued control by New England of her own rail transportation is that based on financial consideration. The advocates of trunk line merger, he said, notably John E. Oldham and Charles A. Andrews, have declared that it costs approximately 10 cents per dollar of revenue more to operate the New England roads than it costs certain other roads west of the Hudson.

Careful examination, however, the witness declared, reveals that this handicap is far less. The comparison made, he said, falls down at the outset because it fails to regard malfeasance, in which the New England lines have a distinct advantage. Even were Mr. Oldham's conclusions true, Mr. Hill continued, trunk line consolidation is not the solution when the more elastic and already proved method of division of joint rates exists.

Proceeding then, with an analysis of costs on the basis of what it costs to produce a dollar of gross revenue, Mr. Hill took up the items of maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, transportation expenses, other operating expenses and taxes and rents. Taking the proposed New England system in comparison with the three trunk lines that have been suggested for consolidation—the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio.

Only Three Cents More

For the year 1922 Mr. Hill finds that the cost of operating the New England lines was only three cents more per operating dollar than the average for the eastern district west of the Hudson River. He pointed out that there is a higher revenue per unit of service in New England, due to the higher quality of the freight carried.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill declared:

We have seen that the cost of operation in New England in 1922 was 3 cents higher per dollar of revenue than for the roads west of the Hudson. A difference no greater than this clearly does not create the necessity for a separate rate district. If we take the cost of operation of the three big trunk lines for the same period, applying in the eastern rate district upon the same basis of rates, we find that the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1922 had a cost of operation 4.9 cents more, and the Baltimore & Ohio a cost of 4.4 cents more than the cost to the New York Central lines. Surely this difference would not justify a claim that the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio must be segregated as a separate rate district. As a matter of fact, even in setting up theoretical consolidation systems, it will not be possible, by any means that can be devised, to insure uniformity of operating costs even at the outset as between consolidated systems in the same rate group.

No Higher Rates

Our study shows that the higher cost of operation in New England is not necessarily and permanently a handicap. For the year 1922 we find a higher rate of cents per dollar of revenue. This difference amounted to about 47.500. But this is not irreducible. Improvements in operating methods, of which there seems to be a sound

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of Boston to acquire the Shawmut branch by right of eminent domain at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. Additional expenses required to depress the tracks and abolish the grade crossings at Park Street, Marlboro Avenue, Centre Street and Welles Avenue is expected to bring the total cost of the undertaking to \$6,000,000.

Under the proposed plan, the tunnel line will come to the surface west of the existing main line New Haven tracks to Plymouth, between Dorchester Avenue and Columbia Road and continue along the surface parallel with the New Haven tracks as far as Harrison Square.

MOUNTAIN DAY FOR VERMONT UNIVERSITY

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 5.—The University of Vermont has set aside Wednesday, Oct. 10, as Mountain Day, a new holiday. The university, as a result of an ancient land transaction, owns about 76 acres on the summit of Mount Mansfield. This peak, 4457 feet in height, is the highest elevation of the Green Mountain range and the loftiest mountain in the State. Several trails lead to the summit and on the east side an automobile road has been built to the top of the mountain. The university authorities believe that this mountain view will be of real value to the students and the fact that Mount Mansfield's summit is owned by the institution has induced some of the students to call it a part of the greater campus.

MOST LAUNDRIES OBEY WAGE DECREE

Inspection by the minimum wage division of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries of 330 laundries shows that all but 22 of these concerns are abiding by the recent decree of the division establishing a wage scale of \$13.50 for experienced workers, and \$12.50 per week for beginners. These concerns are to be advertised in the press, publicity and public sentiment being the only means provided for the division to accomplish compliance with its findings.

Investigation of 177 paper-box manufacturers showed only three failing to live up to their agreement to pay experienced women workers \$13.50 weekly, with a scale of from \$8.50 to \$10 for those learning the trade.

PREMIER ARMSTRONG TO VISIT BOSTON

E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia, will arrive in Boston next Tuesday for a two-day stay as guest of the Canadian Club of Boston. He will be the principal speaker at a dinner in his honor at the Boston City Club, Wednesday at 6:30 p. m.

Nova Scotians of Boston are planning a reception at club headquarters in the Hotel Bellevue for Mr. Armstrong, who last year succeeded G. H. Murray, who held the premiership for 27 years.

Governor Cox and Mayor Curley will officially welcome the visitor Wednesday. At the dinner in the evening Mayor Curley, Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, and James H. Kimball will be guests.

SENIOR GOMES INAUGURATED
LISBON, Oct. 5.—Teixeira Gomes was inaugurated as President of Portugal today. The new President, who was elected while serving as Portuguese Minister in London, succeeds Dr. António José d'Almeida. The presidential term is four years and the law prevents re-election.

Extension of express service through this densely populated district, urged by Dorchester citizens for many years, was made possible by an act of the last Legislature empowering the City

Rapid transit to the heart of the city has been assured by the agreement of the trustees of the Boston Elevated Company with the City of Boston to depress the roadway of the Shawmut branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad between Fields Corner and Peabody Square, thereby eliminating five grade crossings, and extending the Cambridge-South Boston service over the new tracks. This decision was made by the Elevated trustees last Wednesday and announced by the Mayor's office yesterday.

Extension of express service through this densely populated district, urged by Dorchester citizens for many years, was made possible by an act of the last Legislature empowering the City

to give service on the Shawmut branch.

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From this small start the business has been built up to where his property is today worth approximately \$65,000.00, exclusive of this herd, which he will sell at the remarkably low price quoted above. This has all been done entirely through the sale of offspring, with no effort made to build up a goat milk business. The buyer of this herd is afforded an opportunity to make even greater profits by combining goat milk dairying with goat raising.

Owing to the fact that the property on which these goats are maintained has been sold for subdivision purposes, the owner desires to retire from business and sell the entire herd. Commission of 2½ per cent to agents; or will pay \$500 to anyone sending me a purchaser for the entire herd. Inquiries invited. References exchanged.

Great pains are taken to satisfy one's exact needs. And there is no charge for the service.

This herd actually inovles at \$60,750.00. An opportunity seldom, if ever, equalled.

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Temples and Maids Along the Road to Mandalay

Do they call me rich in trade?
Little care I, but hear the shore priest
droning.
And watch my silk-clad lover, man by
maid.
Laugh beneath my shwe dagon.

—Rippling's "Song of the Cities"

IN BURMA three outstanding characteristics strike the seasoned traveler: the cheerful, self-reliant, leisurely manner of the Burmese, the status of their womanhood, and their taste and pride in dress. In contrast to vast India westward where none of these conditions obtains; in contrast to the Malay peoples to the east and south, the Burmans give evidence of being an altogether different people. And they are. They are the languorous, emotional Malay stock crossed by the sturdier Mongolian. Down the Irrawaddy, across the Shan states, from southeast China came the influences and strains of the Chinese to an autochthonous Malay race.

In his carriage and the graceful swing of his walk your Burman strikes a note of dignity, and in his grave, thoughtful, delicate features and unexcitable manner, he exhibits the hall marks of a sensitive and heritagized people. How handsome they are, the bright-eyed, trim, self-assured women, especially. The law of the Chino-Japanese is "an eye for an eye and a smile for a smile." These Orientals are sure invariably to meet your level-eyed, we-are-equal smile, with one in return. It is not alone in high cheekbone that the Burmese reveal their kinship with the Orientals—but that smile one would guess it.

Not wholly unlike the Nile, the Irrawaddy threads through the life and civilization of Burma. Like Egypt, it is a long, narrow country, along a rising and falling river, upon which its grain fields are dependent. In Burma rice is the great crop, and requires much water for irrigation. As in all rice countries, every drop of the water that can be commanded is coaxed out of stream beds and diverted over the fields in networks of ditches, to the very limit of distance to which it can be conveyed. Burma, due to the wide Irrawaddy, exports rice, as well as feeding millions of people. Along its low banks, quite as the Nile, stands monument after monument of a religiously vigorous past—the gold-topped, round-based pagodas of Buddhist inspiration. Along it are many little villages, at some of which the river steamers touch, as they do on the External River. And away upstream in the depths of a secluded interior lies an ancient capital or two: Ava, Mandalay, Pegu, the Thebes, Philae and Memphis of Upper Burma.

Along the Classic Road

Fortunately, we get our geographic concepts more from our minstrels than from historians and cartographers. That is why we yearn so sentimentally to set our feet upon The Road to Mandalay. The classic Road begins, I suspect, at London—or at least at Suez. The flying fishes play all the way to Colombo, and never tire of playing from Colombo to Rangoon. The sun comes up—perhaps like thunder, who knows?—out of China, every dawn, from Aden to Rangoon. Then the terra firma Road commences. It ends at erstwhile King Thibaw's crumbling wooden palace, the palace royal of a gullible, wileless child, albeit the artistic resources of a race were conscripted to beautify it and decorate it. Up there in the ancient capital upon which the dry season scattereth its dust like hoar frost until in the moonlight a tropical snow seems to lie over it, the End of the Road is reached.

Much has been written of the elder-day glories of Mandalay, left to pass back to the elements; the famous Monastery of the 750 Pagodas, and the Queen's Golden Monastery, the Royal Palace Grounds itself, many be-pilgrimated pagodas, and Mandalay of the past is so interesting that neither the long, long Road, the questionable status of "the best" east of Suez, nor the spotless dust, should deter one.

Burma Silks and Looms

But not very much is said of the silk-weaving industry of the Upper Burma city. "Burma silks" are of a kind by themselves—not much, if at all, exported. Burma does not "raise" the silk, but gets from China the raw skeins. Up at Mandalay (and a few other places) the simple, well-worn hand looms do the rest. One cannot call them primitive looms, the words connote crudity in product and clumsiness in operation. They are the same narrow, all-wooden, use-polished, generations-old affairs that nearly all Asiatic peoples inherit for weaving. They stand in the dry seasons out under the trees or at the doorways of the cottages, and glint back a kaleidoscopic picture as one passes down the street. Bright scarlets, canaries, greens and blues in wool and warp sharply stand out from the shady nooks where they stand. One is reminded of the dazzling beauty that glows from out the mud-floored and mud-walled hutsches in Canton, from looms where silent Chinamen spin out those unmatched cerise and peacock-blue stuffs, except that your Burman mixes his colors, while Cantonese silks run largely to one-color effects. In Mandalay the piece silk chiefly produced is only 24 to 28 inches wide, and almost all of it goes to clothe the well-to-do native.

The Shwe Dagon of Rangoon

Rangoon has a distinctive character among Asiatic seaport cities. It has less gone over to the European type of city than most of its Far Eastern colleagues. As Paris centers upon its Opera Square, Berlin its Tiergarten, Cairo its Sharia el Kamel, so Rangoon regards its Shwe Dagon. It is to Rangoon somewhat as the Middle Age bishoptic Cathedral must have been to its community—a religious center and a social meeting ground as well. The people's festivals are celebrated beside it; its holidays bring thousands there; moonlit nights about its vast pedestal attract chattering groups, lovers hand in hand, friends also hand in hand, families being gay together. And there are shows to watch, food to munch, sweets to buy,

music to listen to and story-tellers to be thrilled by on these moonlit evenings outside the Shwe Dagon.

Of one's memories of Burma, one will also keep cherished the workaday elephants. Upper Burma, they tell us, is inexhaustible in elephant herds, a world's supply. "Pills" teak" and clearing land, ditching and hauling, they are in common use, as they have been for centuries back. The ponderous elephant, is likewise to us, a symbol of Burma, as in Burma he symbolizes wisdom itself. Ah, land of long-haired men, clear-skinned bright-eyed women, clinging brilliant silks, elephants and pagodas, would that you were not on the exact opposite side of the earth from Long Island Sound!

Turning Weeds Into Sheep

A DISCOVERY which seems likely to play an important part in producing future supplies of wool and mutton has recently been announced by Y. C. Mansfield, who owns a sheep ranch in the State of Washington. By chance he found that sheep will thrive on Australian saltbush. He kept a flock of 2000 on a pasture of this weed for an entire summer and they produced more and better wool and mutton than other flocks in the neighborhood which were kept on ordinary pasture.

Saltbush covers many million acres in northwestern United States and hitherto it has been considered a nuisance. It grows on arid and unfertilized land, where nothing else will thrive and requires almost no attention after it is once well started, for it grows better in hard, firm soil than on loose, well-cultivated land.

The discovery means that great areas of land which were formerly considered valueless will now be put to profitable use. And, which is more important, the present shortage of sheep which is due to the gradual disappearance of grazing lands will soon be at an end, for the saltbush will furnish sufficient forage for a tremendous increase in numbers.

Roadside Meal

Mr. Mansfield's discovery came about in a peculiar way. For several years he farmed about 3000 acres of land, all of which was wheat land with the exception of 150 acres, which was sub-irrigated alfalfa land. Finally the land became so foul with Russian thistles that this, together with the high cost of labor and the low price of wheat, made it impossible for him to continue growing wheat only and forced him to keep live stock.

It was while driving his flock of sheep home that he made the discovery which he has since turned to such good account. Along the road near the Mansfield ranch the saltbush grew in abundance and to the ranchman's amazement the sheep began feeding upon it greedily. A moment's consideration convinced him that he had destroyed \$500 worth of good sheep feed the year before, besides wasting

results that he felt justified in giving to the public. Other farmers in the same vicinity have since pastured small flocks of sheep on the saltbush and heartily endorse it.

Mr. Mansfield is not only very enthusiastic about saltbush for sheep, but believes it is good for other stock also. Hogs, cattle, and horses, he states, eat it to a limited extent, and he believes that they would learn to like it as well as sheep do, if they were confined to it for a short time. Sheep, he adds, must be confined on it a day or two before they relish it.

The Australian saltbush is a much-branched perennial, which forms a thick net over the ground a foot or two in depth, the branches extending from five to eight feet. Frequently one plant will cover an area of 15 to 20 square feet. The leaves are about an inch long, broadest at the apex, coarsely toothed along the margin, fleshy and somewhat mealy on the surface. The seeds germinate better if sown on the surface, which should be planked or firmed by driving a flock of sheep across it. When covered to any depth the seeds decay before germination.

There are millions of acres of black alkali land in the United States, of no use for anything else, on which the saltbush would thrive. If these acres were sown to saltbush they would, together with the millions of other acres on which the plant now grows, produce more mutton and wool than has ever been raised in the entire country.

Oil and the Navajo Nation

ATENTION is being given the Navajos at present because of the oil deposits known to exist on their reservation, and because of the way it will be exploited.

As the oil and other valuable mineral deposits are in a national Indian reservation, they cannot be sold outright, but only leased with the consent of the Indian Bureau. This presents difficulties, for the bureau must obtain the consent of the Navajo na-

tions, with two bills regarding the disposition of the leases.

To explain their positions, it is necessary to understand something of their national life. Unlike other Indian tribes, they are rapidly increasing; they numbered between 5000 and 6000 in 1860, but there are now 33,600. While no people could be more exclusive or more difficult to approach without ample and satisfactory introduction, when once inside the barrier,

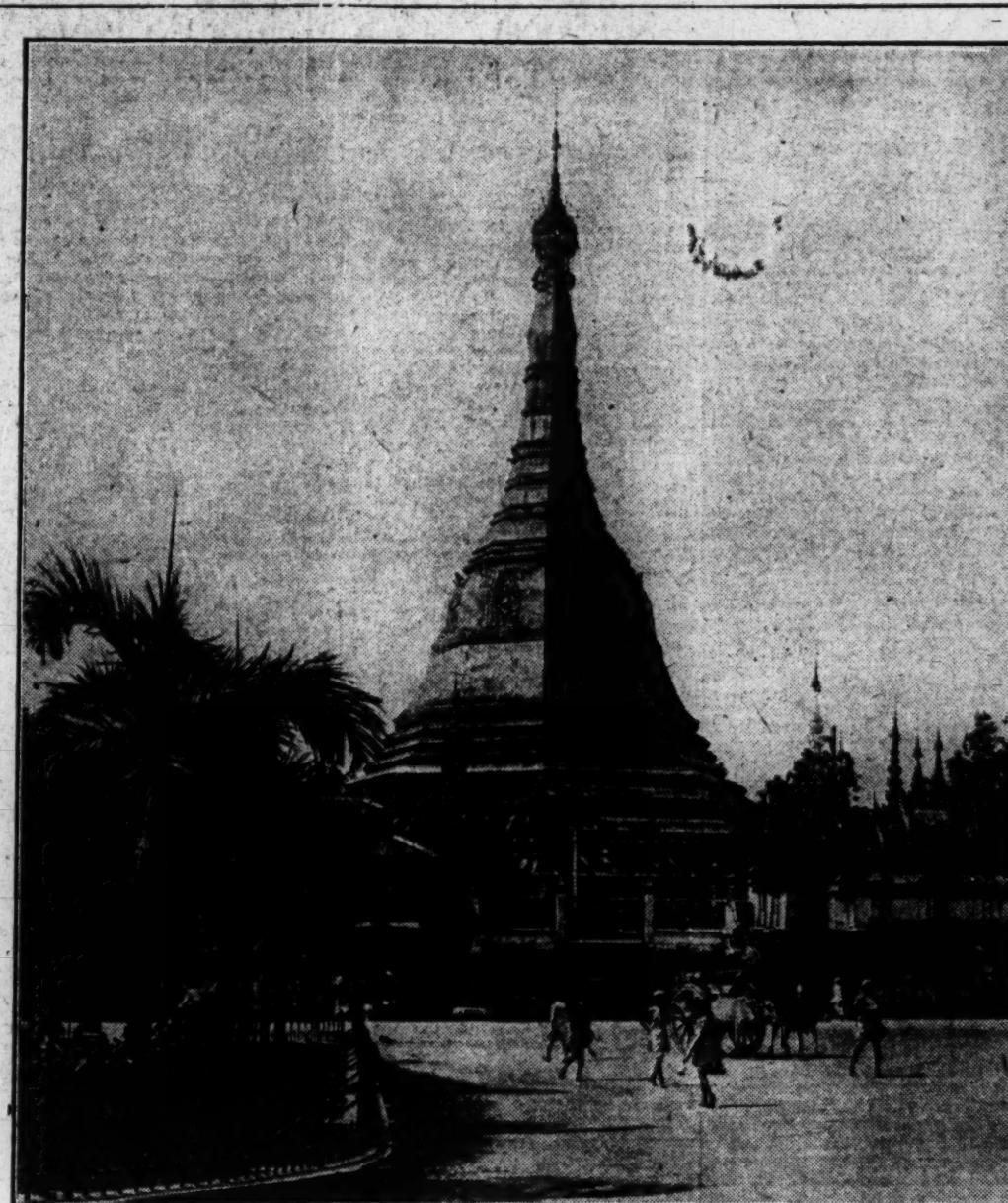
are trespassers. Families are large and their branches extensive, and the family group is a very solid affair. The head of such a group has very definite and indisputable authority. His family wanders over land, which by common understanding has been theirs for generations, tending sheep and ponies, and cultivating their patch of corn, alfalfa, and fruit trees, and it is difficult to bring so large and wandering a people together in council. Therefore, the 12 chiefs come together and settle affairs for the tribe. On all Indian reservations in the United States it is the policy of the Indian Bureau to survey the reservation in anticipation of the Indians asking for their allotments of land and promptly to allot to every Indian his determined portion of the tribal property when he asks for it, provided he is in good standing and, in their opinions, seems capable of the responsibility of this qualified ownership. It is qualified in this that he is not yet a citizen, but a ward of the Government, and the Bureau is his legal guardian, without the approval of which he cannot dispose of anything he owns. He cannot sell his land, in any event, unless he becomes a citizen of the United States, but can only lease it with the consent of his guardian.

Division Within the Nation

In the Navajo reservation certain allotments were made to individual Indians, but the great majority opposed such allotting and did not receive theirs. It happened, strangely enough, that some of the oil turned out to be on some of the land which has been allotted. Were the oil all on tribal lands, not yet allotted, there would be no question of private ownership, and the tribe as a whole would receive the same, immense income from the leasing of the oil lands. Subject to the administration of the Indian Bureau, this income would undoubtedly be spent for the best interests of the Nation. Now, however, those Indians who have oil land allotments are showing a marked wish to hold the same as their individual possession, which is against the acknowledged way of living from ancient times. Whether they have succumbed to outside influences would be hard to tell. There are several organizations ne-

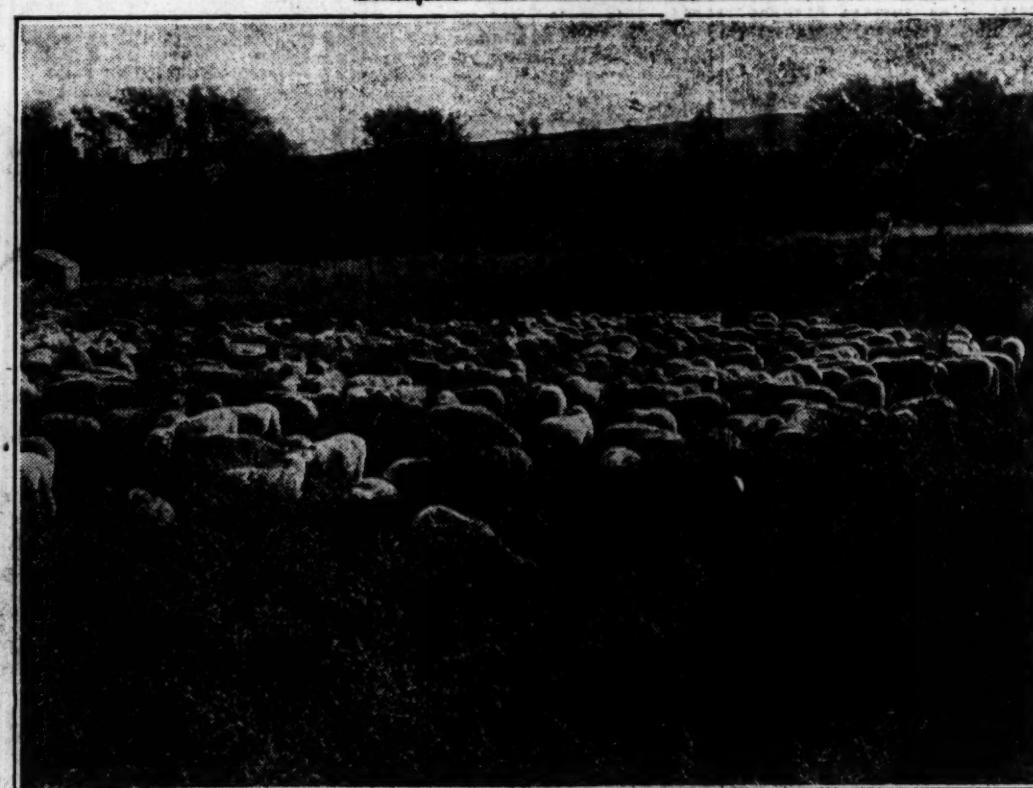
gotiating for these oil lands, and the Navajo Nation wants the income from them spent on irrigation projects, and the purchase of much more land for their use. It would also like some of it spent on proper schools where they could learn things which, in their own particular life, could use to advantage; but it is hard for them to formulate this desire, embarrassed as they are by the memory of the schools they have already attended, and their lack of definite knowledge of what to ask for. One thing they will not have is the giving of all this fabulous income to a few individual holders of the allotments where the oil turned out to be.

This is the reason for considerable



The Majestic Sulé Pagoda, Rangoon, the Second Largest in Burma

Photograph © Raymond Fuller



Sheep Grazing on Australian Saltbush on Washington State Ranch

a great deal of labor in trying to get rid of the weeds.

The following year he increased his flock of sheep to 1000 and decided to try the experiment of feeding them on saltbush. The sheep were first turned loose on five acres of ground that grew the saltbush, and although kept there for two weeks, they did not clean up all the feed. These five acres of land were two feed yards where Mr. Mansfield had fed stock for two years, and consequently grew an immense amount of the weed. Ordinarily, however, the saltbush grows on arid and unfertilized soil.

Later in the summer Mr. Mansfield made hay of the weed, but on account of the scarcity of labor was not able to haul it in out of the shock. He turned his sheep into a stubble field containing plenty of other pasture, to reach which, however, the flock had to go through the field of saltbush. The sheep always preferred the saltbush hay and would stop there to eat it.

For Other Stock Also

Although his experiment during the first year convinced Mr. Mansfield that he had made a valuable discovery he was loath to announce it for fear of misleading other farmers, and so it was not until after he had tried it for a second season with equally good

results before they approve the disposal of such a rich asset. Surrounding the bureau are the customary pack of eager politicians, keen to get by almost any means the supposedly valuable leases on this reservation, and the administrators for the Indians will have all they can do to carry out their policy without compromising. On the other side are the Indians. Al-

ready they are divided into two fac-

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COST ACCOUNTING EXPERTS GATHER

Regional Conference at Swampscott to Discuss Problems of Business Management

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 5 (Special)—Cost accounting and its invaluable connection with modern business will be discussed thoroughly at the fourth New England regional conference of the National Association of Cost Accountants, which opened at the New Ocean House this afternoon, and which will continue through Saturday. More than 400 members are expected to take part in the business sessions, which will open tomorrow morning.

This afternoon's program is informal and consists largely of social features, tennis playing and golf, to be followed by an informal dinner. While the accountants are in conference on Saturday, the women of the party will be taken for an automobile trip along the North Shore.

Fundamentals to Be Topic

The general topic to be discussed at the conference will be "Fundamentals of Business Management." The consideration of these problems will occupy all of the Saturday morning and afternoon sessions. Three points of interest in the fundamentals which will be reviewed by experienced business executives are sales, manufacturing, and finance. How these activities can and must be correlated to bring about the best results will be brought out during the course of the discussion in order to show the modern relation of cost accounting to business.

The morning business session on Saturday will start at 9:30. Professor Thomas H. Sanders of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, will discuss "Sales Accounting." An address on "Cost Accounting as Applied to Sales Management" will be delivered by Frank L. Sweetser, general manager of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company.

Prof. J. G. Callan of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, at 11 o'clock will talk on "Cost Accounting as Applied to Manufacturing."

Application of Accounting

At 2:30 in the afternoon W. S. Kemp, treasurer of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, will discuss "The Application of Cost Accounting to the Financial Department of Business." After all of the regular addresses are delivered at the different sessions general talks from the floor are to be made. They will be led by C. E. Shaw of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Matthew Porosky of Boston and Alexander Wall, secretary-treasurer of the Morris Associates.

A thorough discussion will be carried on in regard to the close relationship between cost accounting and the problems which confront factory, sales and financial managers in industry. An opportunity will therefore be given industrial executives to become better acquainted with what a cost system can accomplish in business. Those who are interested in such problems are to be made most welcome at the coming conference and will be given an opportunity to take part in the discussions.

The officers of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants are: President, F. R. Fletcher, Scovell-Wellington Company; vice-president, Prof. T. H. Sanders, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; secretary, P. N. Johnson of F. B. Cherrington Associates; directors, F. S. Whitney, Submarine Signal Company; P. H. Shaw, Forbes Lithograph Company; E. F. Beck, Kistler Leather Company, and H. C. Perry, Heywood-Wakefield Company.

UNIVERSAL PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED

PITTSFIELD, Me., Oct. 5—Resolutions for universal peace, world prohibition and law enforcement, were passed by the Maine W. C. T. U. at yesterday's session of its annual convention. Miss Anna Gordon, national and acting world president, told of the jubilee meeting at Columbus, Ohio, and of the work planned for the coming year. She left last night for New York.

These officers were elected: Mrs. Athéa G. Quimby, North Turner, president; Mrs. Alice M. Bigney, Greenville, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice M. Clough, Wintrop, recording secretary; Miss Dana L. Johnson, Portland, treasurer; Mrs. Sadie H. Bates, Sandy Point, vice-president-at-large; Miss Amelia Shapleigh, West Lebanon, assistant recording secretary.

LEGION TO HOLD RALLY ON NOV. 11

Urging that the American Legion support everything fine in civic life, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Massachusetts department, today issued an appeal to make Sunday, Nov. 11, a great rally day for the Legion.

The commander outlined tentative plans, which include a parade Sunday afternoon. Symphony Hall has been engaged for a rally in the evening. A membership drive will follow the return of delegates to the convention in San Francisco.

LAST HORSES RETIRE AS FIRE FIGHTERS

South Boston's last piece of horse-drawn fire-fighting apparatus, ladder 15, of the fire station in East Fourth Street, was displaced with a motor-driven ladder truck, with fitting ceremonies, today. Following the installation a reception was held in the fire station, where city officials and citizens inspected the new machine and petted the retiring trio of horses.

Tonight in the municipal building Mayor James M. Curley and Theodore F. Lynn, fire commissioner, will preside at the fire prevention exercises in commemoration of the event, following a parade which has been arranged by the citizens of South Boston.

GOVERNOR'S DAY OBSERVED AT FAIR

Brockton Grounds Begin to Fill Early in Day—New Records Made on Thursday

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 5 (Special)—Long before noon today all the main arteries leading to this city were thronged with automobiles and people on their way to the Brockton Fair which is observing Governor's Day.

Indications pointed to a record breaking attendance.

A new record was set up for Boston Day on Thursday when 100,000 people entered the grounds. The gate receipts of \$82,425 also set a new record and the fair officials have been showered with congratulations by fair officials from Maine, New Hampshire and other New England states.

A stock judging contest by young members of the Junior Extension Clubs featured an exhibition Thursday under the direction of George L. Parley of Amherst College. The young people were taken to the cattle yards to judge Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Durock Jerseys, and were found to be most expert in judging stock.

The prize winners were: First prize, George Reynolds of Plymouth County; second, Livingston Goldsberry, Worcester County; third, L. Johns, Bristol County; fourth Grace Dean, Plymouth County; fifth, C. E. Gifford, Worcester County; sixth, John Tokey, Barnstable County; seventh, tied between George Burkhardt and John Downer of Worcester County.

A poultry judging contest was won by the Norfolk County team of Junior Extensionists, consisting of Anton Scholz of Boston, William Norton and Fraser McKittrick of Jamaica Plain.

The individual point winners were: First, Eldred Wales of Walpole; second, Anton Scholz of Boston, and third, William W. Ginn of Walpole.

In the shadow of the new agricultural building, one time riding academy at his father's former Dreamland estate, Douglas Lawson won the premier championship for Berkshire Double D. Dreamland Dinah's Double was awarded the prize of grand champion Berkshire bear.

Nearly 9000 automobiles were parked in the grounds Thursday, with nearly that number again parked on private property within a half mile of the scene of activity.

FIVE INDICTMENTS IN NEWPORT CASES

NEXTWEEK, R. I., Oct. 5 (Special)—Attorney General Carpenter's crusade against gambling, founded on his pre-election pledge, moved into Newport County, when yesterday the grand jury here returned indictments against five men, charging gambling and maintaining liquor nuisances. The office of the Attorney General was represented by Assistant Attorney General George Hurley, who directed the assembling of evidence which led to the indictment of eight persons in Washington County recently.

The grand jury for Providence County is expected to report by the middle of next week. Numerous cases, known to have originated with the Attorney General's declaration for a strict enforcement of the law, are said to be under consideration.

According to the itinerary which was planned, the ZR-1, will head directly toward the Atlantic Ocean after leaving Lakehurst, and will fly along the coast to New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I., over which it will fly, heading them for Providence, and thence to Brockton. The dirigible will circle over the fair grounds possibly for half an hour leaving for Boston. At Boston it will fly west to Springfield, and then south to New London and Lakehurst.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ollyette Hafner, New York City.

Mr. Charles E. Price, New York City.

W. H. Price, New York City.

Mrs. Edna Phillips, Winnipeg, Canada.

Mrs. Merle Phillips, Winnipeg, Canada.

Mrs. Harold Phillips, Winnipeg, Canada.

Russell Phillips, Winnipeg, Canada.

W. Lawrence LePage, London, England.

Miss Ethel M. Hodson, Victoria, B. C.

Miss S. Carpenter, Grantwood, N. J.

Mrs. Martha E. Carpenter, Grantwood, N. J.

Kate K. Browne, Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. Minnie R. White, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daniel Rockefeller Whitney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOGG MUSEUM SHOW ENGRAVING EXHIBIT

Masterpieces of engraving, illustrating the technical processes used by engravers from the middle of the fifteenth century to modern times, are on exhibition in the Print Room of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University.

The exhibition is shown in connection with a course in Harvard University on the history of engraving and etching, given by Prof. Paul J. Sachs, and will be open to the public for about two weeks without charge.

A group of engravers' tools serves to make clearer the technical processes, and to make the exhibition more interesting.

Frederick M. Salles, Jr.

Insurance

137 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephone Main 5244

JAILING OF BRIBED POLICE IS FORECAST

Rhode Island Attorney-General Proposes Action in Campaign for Law Enforcement

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Oct. 5 (Special) — Charging that there are police officials in Rhode Island who are not attempting to enforce the prohibition law, and that there are policemen who are accepting tribute to allow violations of the law, Herbert L. Carpenter, Attorney-General of the State, told a mass meeting of citizens here last night that his department can and will use all the power at its command to put in jail any officer who accepts a bribe.

The meeting was called by a group of citizens, who allege that gambling and liquor selling are being carried on at several places in the town, to discuss the question of better enforcement of the law. Attorney-General Carpenter urged the citizens to get him a list of the names of those who frequent these places. "We will see," he said, "that these people are called before the Kent County grand jury, which convenes in East Greenwich in two weeks, and they will either stand on their constitutional rights or tell the truth."

The Attorney-General said:

I am not a prohibitionist or a temperance advocate, but I come before you as an advocate of law enforcement in Rhode Island and East Greenwich. It is your fault that the officers of the little city of East Greenwich are unable to take care of enforcing the law in this town without sleuths of the Attorney-General's Department coming here to do it. I am not throwing any slur on your police department, but if the laws of the State are not enforced in East Greenwich, which it is because the people of East Greenwich are standing behind the officers who are upholding the law and who are not doing so.

The Attorney-General's Department in its crusade against law breaking in Rhode Island cares not whether the violator is a Democrat or a Republican. We are on our way now toward a goal and with the co-operation of the citizens we will see to it that the laws of the State will be so flagrantly broken as in the past.

For several months past we pleaded with the officers of the various towns and cities in Rhode Island to enforce the law, but it didn't do a particle of good. For the past few months, however, we haven't said much to them and we don't intend to. There are some officers in this town who are obtaining evidence to defeat us in our efforts to enforce law, and there is many a chief of police and sheriff in the State of Rhode Island who is occupying an anxious seat at the present time, and I want to give them fair warning that they will have reason to feel anxious before we get through with our investigations.

CITY CLUB HEARS ADMIRAL CHESTER

Concessionnaire Urges Development of Turkish Grant

Colby M. Chester, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired, in a talk on American trade in the Near East given last night before the City Club, urged greater participation by the United States in foreign commerce as America's contribution to the rehabilitation of Europe, and as necessary to the collection of the immense debt owed the United States by the allied governments.

Greatest investment by Americans in European development, together with a naval and commercial policy favorable to increased foreign trade, were urged by the speaker as desirable if not indispensable to the ends sought. He specially recommended the development of the so-called Chester oil and mineral land-concessions in Turkey, obtained by himself while commanding an American fleet under President Roosevelt, 15 years ago, and outlined means by which these concessions might be developed with incidental advantage to Europe.

Admiral Chester pointed to the idle shipping in American ports as comparable with that left by the Government embargo of 1805, and declared that a modified Government policy toward international trade was necessary if a similar economic loss to American commercial interests was not to be encountered.

Admiral Chester expressed himself in favor of participation by the United States in an international court of justice, but opposed to membership in the League of Nations, as a definite step toward the stabilization of world conditions.

The proposed international court was desirable, Admiral Chester said, to maintain international law, which Great Britain as well as its enemies frequently violated during the recent war. He declared his opinion that Britain was opposed to American development in the Near East and other foreign areas, and that Mr. Lloyd George was visiting America in the interest of measures favorable to British rather than to American advantage.

TURNOUTS FOR TIRE CHANGING PROPOSED

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 5 (Special) — Frederick Collins of the Lawrence Automobile Club, appearing before the division of highways of the State Department of Public Works, at the annual Essex County hearing held in this city yesterday, advocated the building of dirt turnouts at intervals on all state roads, which would afford safety areas in which motorists could change tires. It was pointed out that on most roads no provision is made for emergency stops. James W. Synan, a member of the state commission, agreed that the average motorists changed tires on a curve or in the narrowest point on the road.

A delegation of women representing the Rockport Improvement Society appeared before the commission to urge more improvements on the roads around Cape Ann, expressing the belief that the entire 14 miles around the cape should be kept in better condition.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Pirates and the Pumpkin Pies

THE day after I found the doll in the attic it was still raining, so I went up there again. This time I blew the dust off the sea chest, tugged at the cover till it opened. There was a large compass with a broken needle, an old book with a lock at the side, and a torn and ragged pirate flag. I took the flag out and spread it over my knees. This was delightful! Pictures of hidden treasure and golden earrings rose before my startled eyes. To think that I'd found a pirate flag in my own attic!

I took out the large book, and, as the key was still in the lock, I turned it and opened the book at the first page. I read—"Being a True Book of Adventure. The Log of the Good Ship Bouncing Bet, out in search of Pirates." The first page was dated September, the sixth day, in the year of our Lord 1786.

I crawled over to the window, and lying on my stomach with the book propped up before me, and my feet waving in the air, I began to read: "Clear today, with the sea running smooth and green. Porpoises rolling off our bow all morning. At eight bells the lookout sighted a ship far to the eastward. We furled all sail, and set out in pursuit. She was making good speed and it was with greatest difficulty that we made even a small gain. The crew lay about, sleeping or singing on the deck. I went among them. They saluted respectfully, and were quite excited when I showed them the pirate ship that we pursued. 'Ha!' said they, showing their teeth. 'We'll get 'em, Captain.' 'Brave lads,' said I, and we grew closer and closer to the great flying ship.

"They had evidently spied us, for there was much running back and forth and using of telescopes. At last we drew opposite, though still a great distance apart. The pirates were behaving queerly. All tumbled into a little boat and lowered it overside. They rowed swiftly close under our port bow, and called: "Hi! What is that?" "What is what?" I asked. "That delicious stuff you've been firing at us."

"We all roared with laughter. To think that the poor pirates had never tasted pumpkin pie!"

"Come aboard," I said, "and we'll feast you."

"So they all climbed up and stood in a polite line with their hats in their hands. The cook hustled down to the kitchen, and before long up he came with a pile of pumpkin pies for the pirates. They thanked us, went back to their own ship and sailed away.

"The next month, when we docked at New Bedford for the winter, I received a package in the mail. It was the battered and torn flag from the pirate ship, and a note saying: 'We have given up pirating for ever.' (Signed) The Pirates."

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The Week in Constantinople

Constantinople. Sept. 14
ANGORA's new prohibition code, which goes into effect on Oct. 15, will be only partly dry. The law modifying the existing regulations provides for a fourfold taxation increase on all alcoholic drinks. Liquor may be consumed privately, but drunkenness will be punished publicly. The penalties vary from 25 lashes to loss of public office. No additional drinking bars will be given licenses to open. The new dry code was bitterly attacked by leading Moslem dignitaries in this city as well as by the Green Crescent Society. Moussa Kazim Efendi, the Minister of Religious Affairs in the new Kemalist Cabinet, openly attacked the proponents of the new measure and further registered his disapproval by resigning from his post.

Another bill soon to be presented to the Grand National Assembly provides for the disposal of some of the countless valuables in the old Imperial Treasury at Seraglio palace. The treasury contains thousands of gold and silver ornaments presented by individuals and foreign governments to all the Turkish Sultans from Muhammad to Abdul Hamid. There are literally quarts of diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones in the Seraglio. During the war it was suspected that the leaders of the Young Turks had appropriated more than their share of the Seraglio prizes. Immediately after the 1918 armistice a commission, appointed to investigate the conditions of the various vaults, reported that the treasures were intact but that a few choice articles had been "misplaced."

The islands of Tenedos and Imbros ceded to Turkey by the Treaty of Lausanne have been evacuated by Greek military and civil functionaries and are now in control of Angora authorities. The official transfer of Karagatch has taken place and the city has received its quota of Government tax-collectors and soldiers.

The bill regarding Turkish consulates and legations has been approved by the National Assembly and will come into force immediately. There will be 10 consulates-general in Europe and the United States, and 16 "representations" and legations in the principal capitals of the world. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Angora Assembly is on the point of nominating ministers to Athens, Bucharest, and Warsaw.

On the anniversary of the battle of Touloum Penar, the two Angora newspapers came out in gorgeous array. Both papers published colored and illustrated editions, with eulogies of Kemal's army. The Yeni Gun begins: "The Turkish Army not only crushed the forces of Greece, but astounded profoundly the whole world. All the powers of Europe were compelled to bow to Turkish might. Our victory was not only a defeat of the Hellenes, but it was also a defeat of all our other enemies who were compelled to surrender." The Hakkimist Millish said: "The star of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's genius, which rose at the Dardanelles, waxed on the Sakara and shone out victorious at Touloum Penar. It is certain that this generation shall live to see its full expansion."

The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs presumably does not read Turkish or European newspapers, and this neglect has hurt the feelings of Fethi Bey, the Angora Premier. The new Persian Ambassador to Turkey could not be received officially, as his credentials were addressed to "The Shadow of God on Earth, the Brother of the Sun, King of Kings, Sultan of Sultans, Muhammad Vahedine Khan." The Ambassador has now been informed that the Sublime Porte no longer exists, and Muhammad VI is a fugitive with a price on his head.

Angora continues its attempts to Turkify history, art, and literature. The latest effort in this direction is a measure to make the Turkish language 100 per cent pure. According to Sait Feridoun Bey of Galata Sera, a group of grammarians have formed a society which has for its object the elimination of all words not purely Turkish. As nearly 60 per cent of all Turkish words come from the Arabic and Persian, the results of the society's efforts will be watched with keen interest. A bill will be presented to the National Assembly compelling instructors in Turkish to stop the practice and teaching of Persian and Arabic rules of grammar. Needless to say, the passage of such a law will be hailed with enthusiasm by Turkish schoolboys.

Constantinople newspapers state that the Municipal Council is considering the abolition of tolls on the famous Karakale bridge, which connects Stamboul and Galata. With some exceptions all persons are compelled to pay 1 plaster (about 2-3 of a cent) for the privilege of elbowing their way across. Dogs are exempted from the tax. Camels and donkeys pay 5 plasters. Soldiers, sailors, beggars, and passers-by pay nothing at all. The income from the tolls is immense. It is supposed to pay the interest on the foreign loan accorded to the city of Constantinople. After every one connected with the bridge service has pocketed his share, the balance is turned into the National Bank of Turkey. Occasionally this balance goes astray. Last spring the Turkish Government commandeered the tolls in spite of the bank's strong protest.

Ismet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has assured the authorities of the two American colleges in Constantinople that he will do his utmost to keep these schools open. As a further pledge he has placed his younger brother in the preparatory department of Robert College. A few schools belonging to the American board of missions have not as yet received their official permits to reopen.

The so-called dancing academies in this city raised an interesting point. If these were schools, the Department of Public Instruction declared, they must procure permits; if they were not schools, how were they to be classified? The Ministry of Education decided to turn the matter over to the Constantinople municipal authorities, who have ruled that the academies are "schools" but must be placed under the surveillance of the police.

The palace of Abbas Hilmi Pasha, former Khedive of Egypt, is being put in readiness for its owner's return. The palace, which is located on the Bosphorus above Belicos, is considered the finest, with the exception of Dolma Bagtche in Constantinople. The former Khedive, who has been in Switzerland for several years, will reach this city about Oct. 15.

The bedel or military exemption tax has been fixed at £300 (Turkish) (\$200). Those who are unable to pay the tax will be conscripted and enrolled in labor battalions for work in Anatolia.

H. C. Jacquot, director of the Near East Relief, has informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, that the general headquarters and supply depots of the Constantinople area will be transferred to Athens on or before Nov. 1. This means that several hundred of the relief personnel will be released. There are only 40 or 45 American employees in the local headquarters, the others being natives. The principal reason for the transfer is the imposition of heavy import taxes on all relief supplies by the Turkish Government.

During the recent strike in this city of the newspaper compositors, a joint paper was published by the Ikdam, Vakit, Akshan, Ifer, Revild, Terjuman, and Vatan. The production which bore the name of Musterek Gazetesi appeared each morning and afternoon of the strike.

RUSSIA ANXIOUS TO AID ARMENIANS

Soviet Government Will Accept 200,000 Refugees as Settlers in Kuban District

CONSTANTINOPLE. Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence) — Congressman Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, who is in Constantinople to confer with representatives of the Angora Government, recently declared: "The selfish policies of the allied governments are responsible for the tragedy of the Armenian Nation, and something must be done to save the remnants of this ancient race." Mr. Fish has just arrived in this city from Russia, where he spent three weeks conferring with Moscow officials on the question of establishing a national home in Russia for Armenians that shall live to its full expansion."

Russia Desires to Help
In an exclusive statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Fish said that M. Tchitcherin, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, assured him of Russia's good faith and repeated the offer of the Soviet Government to accept 200,000 Armenians for settlement in the Kuban district. Mr. Fish said:

I had several conferences with Mr. Tchitcherin. The Russian Government is anxious to receive the Armenians, but it is unable to furnish them with funds for establishing themselves. Mr. Tchitcherin expressed the hope that the Near East Relief or the American people would come to the assistance of the refugees and provide them with transportation, farm machinery and livestock.

Armenians 60 Per Cent Farmers
There are still hundreds of thousands of Armenian deportees scattered throughout Anatolia, Syria and Greece with no means of support other than the charity of their own people, and the generosity of America operating through the Near East Relief and similar organizations. These unfortunate people, deprived of their homes and lands, are willing to work, but, herded together in over-peopled countries, are unable to obtain the opportunity to make a living off the land. Sixty per cent of all Armenians are farmers, and if given a fair chance, will thrive in an agricultural country.

The offer of Mr. Tchitcherin, it seems to me, is a constructive proposal which would go a long way to settle the Armenian refugee problem by providing the deportees with a chance to help their own salvation. I have submitted the plans of an emigration scheme to Ismet Pasha, who assured me that the Nationalist Government would have no objection to my proposals. I have also taken up the matter with the Armenian patriarch at Constantinople.

In my opinion, the Armenians have been the victims of the selfish policies of the great powers, who incited them against the Turks and filled them with promises, only to desert them in time of need. It strikes me that the churches of America would be glad to participate in a campaign to establish the remnants of the Armenian race on lands which they can cultivate and where they can rear their children in their own faith.

BLACKBURN PROPOSAL THAT COTTON TOWNS CONFER MEETS FAVOR

MANCHESTER. Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence) — Support is steadily growing for the cotton towns' conference proposed by the Blackburn Town Council, for the purpose of discussing schemes to solve the unemployment problem, but nowhere is there belief that the plan can be anything but palliative. Everyone connected with the cotton trade regards the political and financial state of Europe and the East as the chief obstacles to the revival of the industry.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Bolton, Sir Wilfred H. Sudgen said prices of cotton piece

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goods and yarn were 2 1/3 times more than those of 1913, and that Lancashire's customers, the Turks, the Chinese, and the Japanese, were only being paid 37 per cent more for their rice, tea and other products. Cotton, he said, was the greatest industry, next to agriculture, and the farmers had been given £16,000,000 of cheap money. The Government was paying so many millions a year to keep people unemployed or under-employed. He suggested that the Government should discontinue the dole, and let the cotton industry, which wanted more capital, have the money.

Advocates of this policy of state loans point out that whereas municipalities, for instance, can now borrow money at 4 1/2 per cent, cotton companies have to offer 5 to 5 1/2 per cent flat free for their loans, but against this it is pointed out that quite a number of companies have little security to offer for Government loans.

Another proposal is that the Government should concentrate on a workable scheme for helping the country's industries to productive work, but also helping the customers to regain their normal conditions. Stimulation of trade, he said, was in the long run the best cure for unemployment.

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RAILROADS' SIDE IN CONTROVERSY REGARDING RATES

Farmers Are Told That Their Best Interests Lie in Better Transportation

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (Special)—Strong presentation of the railroads' side of the rate controversy, with a warning to farmers that their best interests lie in improved transportation rather than in crippling the carriers, is given in resolutions adopted by the American Short Line Railroads Association during the closing session of its convention at the Hotel LaSalle here last night.

The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the country generally and farmers in particular be solemnly warned that the most vital element in the welfare of agriculture depends upon adequate and efficient transportation, and that this association go on record as denouncing in emphatic terms those untruths, and half truths which are worse, that are spread by ill-informed or designing persons and radical elements, in our body politic which seek to lay blame indiscriminately upon the railroads for those ills from which certain classes of our farmers are suffering."

"It should be obvious to any thinking man, the association believes, that the plight of the wheat farmer, for example, is chiefly due to overproduction of the world's supply of wheat and the depleted ability of European markets to buy United States products, and we protest to the public that any shortsighted and misguided or confiscatory legislation against railroads can result only in breaking down transportation upon which their prosperity depends. The real need of the country is more and better facilities of transportation, and the policy of the Nation should be one of encouragement instead of discouragement."

"In the opinion of this association the greatest opportunity for the relief of the farmer lies in the improvement of facilities for collection, marketing, and distribution of his products, in order that the 'spread' between prices paid by the consumer and those received by the producer may be lessened."

"The country should not lose sight of the fact that the direct cost of labor takes more than half of all the money collected from the public by the railroads, and the further cost of labor entering into the cost of coal and other supplies required by the railroads absorb at least half of the remainder."

"The country should clearly understand, however, the unfairness toward the farmer in the disparity from which he suffers when he has to work 12 to 16 hours a day to care for, feed and milk 14 cows, to make enough money to pay one union laborer in cities for one day's work of only eight hours to produce some necessity which the farmer must have."

"In the judgment of this body it is impossible to get both milk and beef from the same animal at the same time."

At the business meeting all officers were re-elected or re-appointed with one exception. The vacancy in the board's vice-presidents, caused by the withdrawal of B. S. Barker, was filled by the appointment of C. W. Pidcock of Moultrie, Ga.

LITTLE BETTER DEMAND REPORTED FOR FERTILIZERS

There is more activity in fertilizers, with better inquiry from the south. At the same time the improvement is not sufficiently important to warrant more than a passing comment. Prices are maintained.

Manufacturers of fertilizers producing sulphuric acid and acid phosphates used 933,824 net tons of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of fertilizers during the six months ended June 30, compared with 657,062 tons in the 1922 period, a gain of 42 percent.

Despite this increase in production it is evident that sales more than kept up for stocks on hand June 30 were 169,803 tons, compared with 112,953 a year earlier.

These establishments reported the manufacture of 1,758,039 net tons of acid phosphates containing 28,140,453 units (20 pounds) of available phosphoric acid in the first half of 1923, compared with 18,724,000 units, containing 20,104,992 units, during the first half of 1922, an increase of 46 percent.

In the first half of 1923 there were sold as acid phosphates 1,140,673 tons, containing 18,559,623 units and there were sold in manufactured goods total 1,085,766 tons containing 17,512,359 units, a total of 2,236,439 tons, compared with 2,044,776 tons in the 1922 period.

Establishments in United States manufacturing sulphuric acid and acid phosphate totaled 172, compared with 171 in 1922.

HENDEE EARNNS A FAIR PROFIT

Hendee Manufacturing for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1923, earned net profits after charges and taxes of approximately \$300,000 or \$1.50 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

In the 1922 fiscal year the company reported an operating loss of \$1,273,238 which was reduced to a deficit for the year of \$1,343,238 after preferred dividends.

In 1921 an operating profit of \$160,388 was shown, but after preferred dividend payments, inventory adjustments and allowances for obsolescence a deficit of \$982,070 was reported in 1921.

CYANAMID STOCK HOLDINGS CHANGE

The Virginia Carolina Chemical Company has sold its common and preferred stock holdings of American Cyanamid concern stock at a substantial profit. It is understood the company received between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 for approximately 15,000 common and several thousand shares of preferred.

It is understood that Benjamin N. Duke, already a heavy holder of American Cyanamid stock, is the purchaser.

NEW STEAM ENGINE

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A steam engine which will nearly double that of the present types with the same expenditure of fuel, by the use of mercury vapors instead of water vapors, is being developed by the General Electric Company.

CUYAMEL FRUIT CO.

The Cuyamel Fruit Company (including subsidiaries) for six months ended Aug. 31, 1923, reports net profits of \$2,300, or after income tax, \$1,600, or 2½ per cent on both preferred stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.



Photo by Campbell's Studio, Winnipeg
James A. Richardson

JAMES ARMSTRONG RICHARDSON is president of James Richardson & Sons, Limited, grain exporters, Kingston, with branches at Winnipeg, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal, and other cities throughout Canada. Although comparatively a young man, he is one of Canada's authorities on grain and its export.

From the time of his student days at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., he was destined to be a success in the undertaking of big things, and now heads the company which was organized by his grandfather, and which passed through the hands of his father and his uncle, the Hon. Senator H. W. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson has been in the grain exporting business 16 years, heading the firm of F. G. Richardson from 1907 to 1912, and having been vice-president in charge of western branches at Winnipeg from 1912 to 1918. On Feb. 1, 1918, he became associated with the Allied Wheat Commission, and at the joint request of the buyer for the allied governments and the eastern Canadian mills he took charge of wheat distributions to the 284 flour mills in eastern Canada. Shortly afterward he was asked to become vice-president of the Wheat Export Company, Limited, as second in command of the purchasing and forwarding of grain and grain products for the allied governments in Canada.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Montreal, Toronto, and Chicago boards of trade, and of the New York Produce Exchange. He is president of several elevator companies, and vice-president of two transportation companies, a director of the Valley Camp Coal Company, Cleveland, O., and various other industrial and financial concerns.

Within the last two years Mr. Richardson has presented to the City of Kingston, Ont., where he was born and educated, a beautiful and commodious bathing house, and to Queen's University, Kingston, he has given a stadium.

WESTINGHOUSE CO. ORDERS EXPAND

Total, Partly Estimated, for Year
\$89,400,000, Compared With
\$69,569,000 in 1922

Incoming orders of the Westinghouse Electric concern for the first half of the fiscal year began April 1, last, with September orders partly estimated, were \$89,400,000, compared with \$69,569,000 in the 1922 period, an improvement of more than 28 per cent. Bookings for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, were \$152,300,000. September bookings are estimated at \$106,000, compared with \$11,500,000 in August.

Sales billed for the first half were about \$74,900,000, with September billings estimated at \$13,600,000, "topping" the previous month by about \$600,000.

Based on the first half of the fiscal year, net profits for the year are considered to be about \$10 million, or seven \$1 million units, on the \$85,776,480 present outstanding common stock or double dividend requirements. Earnings for the present fiscal year will be at least as good as for the year ended March 31, 1923, despite an additional dividend disbursement of \$1,197,002 required for a total of \$14,962,500 new common stock offered on Dec. 1, 1922.

Provisions were steady.

FOREIGN UPTURN IN WHEAT HELPS CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Influenced by an upturn in quotations at Liverpool, wheat price here averaged a little higher today during the early dealings.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4 higher, with December 107 1/4@108 1/2 and May 111 1/2@111 1/2, was followed by a moderate gain, and then by slight general gains.

After opening at a shade lower to 1/4@108 1/2, December 107 1/2, the market underwent a moderate setback all around.

Oats started a shade to 1/4@104 1/2, December 43 3/4c. Later all the months showed some loss.

Provisions were steady.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Oct. 1, 1923	Sept. 26, 1923	Oct. 4, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$3,115,820	\$3,116,604	\$3,119,688
Total reserves	3,187,990	3,192,688	3,192,688
Bills discounted:			
Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.	400,158	402,141	402,141
All other bills discounted	181,503	188,567	188,567
Bills bot in open mkt.	172,902	172,124	172,124
Total bills on hand.	1,654,563	1,634,132	1,634,132
Mem brk-res accts.	1,884,046	1,851,790	1,851,790
Net notes in act. dr.	2,372,308	2,247,830	2,247,830
Ratio of total res to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined	75.8%	76.8%	76.8%

Billings discounted:

Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.

All other bills discounted

Bills bought in open mkt.

Total bills on hand.

Mem brk-res accts.

Net notes in act. dr.

Deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined

Resources:

Total gold reserves

Total reserves

Bills discounted:

Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.

All other bills discounted

Bills bought in open mkt.

Total bills on hand.

Mem brk-res accts.

Net notes in act. dr.

Resources:

Total gold reserves

Total reserves

Bills discounted:

Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.

All other bills discounted

Bills bought in open mkt.

Total bills on hand.

Mem brk-res accts.

Net notes in act. dr.

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Total gold reserves

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Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.

All other bills discounted

Bills bought in open mkt.

Total bills on hand.

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Sec by U. S. Govt. oblig.

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Bills bought in open mkt.

Total bills on hand.

MISS A. W. STIRLING ENTERS THE FINAL

Plays Miss Edith Cummings Tomorrow for U. S. Women's Golf Championship Title

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—Miss A. W. Stirling of New York, former champion, defeated Mrs. E. H. Goss of Balmoral, N. J., 2 up today in the semifinal round of the United States women's golf championship tournament.

Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago, Ill., earned the right to meet Miss Stirling in the final round match tomorrow by defeating Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, in the other semifinal round contest today, 1 up at the twentieth hole.

Miss Cummings made a poor start against Mrs. Vanderbeck, dropping the first two holes through dubbed shots. The Chicago girl won the third by sinking a 12-foot putt. The fourth was halved and the match became square on the fifth when Miss Cummings, with perfect putting, downed in 4 to Mrs. Vanderbeck's 6.

Mrs. Vanderbeck won the sixth by making a chip shot to within a foot of the pin. Her next shot found a sand trap by the seventh green and Miss Cummings, on the green from the tee, was down in 3 to win the hole. They halved the eighth and ninth.

A disastrous shot cost Chicago girl the tenth and the eleventh was halved. Mrs. Vanderbeck was 2 up at the twelfth by sinking a long putt. Both were in trouble on the thirteenth and fourteenth, and the holes were halved. They halved the fifteenth in par 3s and the sixteenth in 3s. Miss Cummings was well on the seventeenth with a drive and a muscle over the green. In an interview she said that he does not care to cast aspersions upon the present Red Sox ownership, which came into his place a few months ago.

The New York American will not realize their modest ambition to win 100 percent. Defeat by Philadelphia yesterday put such a Yankee achievement out of the mathematical running for the present year, at least.

Speaking of Philadelphia, that city can only rest on the exploits of its baseball teams on alien fields in the closing days of the diamond year. That is, if the good citizens care to do so.

G. E. Ruth, finding in preparation for his appearance at the initial post during the coming World's Series. Substituting for W. C. Pipp yesterday, Ruth knocked off his thirty-ninth home run of the campaign.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's second on this hole overran the cup to the far edge of the green, and she took three putts. Miss Cummings was down in 2.

Miss Cummings was at the edge of the 450-yard eighteenth in 2. Mrs. Vanderbeck was 15 yards shorter and her approach went over the green for a sand trap. Miss Cummings shot for the green from the far edge, but she made a good approach putt to within eight feet of the cup. Mrs. Vanderbeck barely made the green out of the sand trap. The Chicago woman was down on her second putt, for a while.

On the first extra hole Mrs. Vanderbeck hooked her drive into the eighth fairway, 75 yards from the first green. Miss Cummings was at the very edge of the green with her driver and it appeared as if the match would end there. Mrs. Vanderbeck, however, made a beautiful shot to the green and Miss Cummings looked up on her chip shot, barely getting it on. They halved it.

On the second extra hole, Mrs. Vanderbeck sliced her tee shot to a cinder patch 25 yards off the right of the green, while Miss Cummings pitched to the green's edge. Mrs. Vanderbeck's second was missed, the ball rolling five feet. Her third made the green and she took two putts for a 5, while Miss Cummings was down in 4. The cards:

Miss Cummings, ext. 4	5	5	4	5	5	3	6—15
Mrs. Vanderbeck, out 4	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Miss Cummings, ext. 4	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 4	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 5	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 6	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 7	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 8	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 9	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 10	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 11	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 12	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 13	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 14	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 15	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 16	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 17	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 18	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 19	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14
Mrs. Vanderbeck, ext. 20	4	5	6	5	6	5	6—14

CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. A. W. Stirling, New York, defeated

Mrs. E. H. Goss, Balmoral, N. J., 2 up.

Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, defeated

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, 2 up (20 holes).

MICCONTINENT OPEN GOLF

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 5—Approximately 50 golfers were ready to tee off here today in the first round of the second annual miccontinent open golf tournament. The tournament is 72-hole medal play event. William Mohr of St. Louis, defending champion; J. H. Kirkwood, W. C. Haugen, J. Brady, Frank J. Jackson, Sonora, Jack Hutchison, H. G. Mac Donald, R. A. Cudlackshank and Charles Evans Jr. are in the field.

CONTESTANTS TO "WARM UP"

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Because billiard players have completed their "cold" opportunity to "warm up" is to be furnished the contestants in the third annual international, 18-24, held at the Pennsylvania Oct. 29 to Nov. 5, according to the announcement of T. A. Dwyer, who is in charge of the arrangements. Two practice tables will be erected in places more free from driving eyes, the players may prepare themselves for competition.

THREE YANKEE PLAYERS TO EQUAL AN UNUSUAL RECORD

The height of a ball player's ambition is to be a member of a big league club, and, once established there, to take part in that greatest of baseball events, a World's Series. On this basis, W. H. Schang, catcher; E. J. Ruth, pitcher; and G. H. May, pitcher, all of the New York Yankees, may be accounted three of the most fortunate players in the game, for they have shared in no fewer than five title classics and are assured of appearing again this fall. Schang's World's Series record dates from 1912, when, as an inexperienced but very promising young player, he helped the Philadelphia Athletics turn back the New York Giants for the second time in three years.

Nineteen-fourteen saw the Athletics overwhelmed by the meteoric Boston Braves in a four-game series. Schang that fall handled the futile deliveries of C. A. Bender, E. S. Plank, L. J. Bush, and J. Robert Shantz. Bender and Plank, with W. C. Conroy, made up the old Athletics' "big three," having since dropped out of the major leagues, but Bush and Shantz, together with H. J. Pennock, who also took part in the 1914 series, are pitching to Schang today under the colors of the New York Yankees.

The decade has been interesting, many players have been shifted to an arm and Schang has experienced his full menu of changes. As soon as he reached the "veteran" stage he, like so many other Athletics before him, was traded off by Connie Mack to another team. Schang went to Boston to start of the 1918 season along with Bush, and the others, and A. A. Strunk, the Red Sox pennant. During his year with Boston, the former Athletics was accounted by many as the best catcher in the American League, if not in baseball. As part of one of the numerous Boston-New York deals he donned a Yankees uniform in 1921, and consequently played a part in all the World's Series in which the New York Americans have entered.

A famous team mate of Schang's—none other than G. H. Ruth—has had his name engrossed upon the roster of six World's Series outfits, including the present one. Ruth was one of the younger Red Sox pitchers in 1915 and

PICK-UPS

HARVARD SOCCER TEAM IS STRONG

Coch Welsh Will Start Season Tomorrow With Best Eleven in Recent Years

Final scrimmage and practice will place this afternoon for the Harvard University soccer team before its first game of the season with Northeastern College at Soldiers Field tomorrow. At the conclusion of practice yesterday, Coach W. R. Welsh, former English star, expressed the belief that this season's eleven shapes up as the best team he has had at the college. Coach Welsh lays much of this good showing to the large number of likely prospects he has had to work with.

Neither D. A. Considine, business manager of the Red Sox, nor Secretary E. L. Riley of the Braves believes that the proposed investigation will amount to anything. The petition, as drawn up by a local fan and presented to District Attorney Thomas F. O'Brien, calls for an inquiry into the Sox and Braves double-dealer at Braves Field. Seven place is at stake in this series.

National League stars will oppose some from the American League in a championship contest to be held Saturday between Attleboro and North Attleboro, Mass. There is great baseball rivalry between these towns and nothing but the best available talent will do to represent them.

Manager W. M. Rosenbaum '24, who has been associated with Crimson soccer for three years, says that this year's team is the best-looking Crimson team he has seen in recent years.

The Crimson may meet with defeats during the season, but the college that succeeds in winning from it will have to have an exceptionally strong team.

Captain R. M. C. Greenidge '24, of track fame, as well, will lead the team on the field tomorrow. Captain Greenidge promises of having a brilliant season last year, but again failing the Dartmouth game with three other unable to return for the remainder of the season. The loss of these regulars last year seriously crippled the team for the season.

Captain Greenidge will start the game in his old position at left fullback, and he excels. With either Alexia de Turniere or H. P. Butcher '24 tacking him as the other fullback, full territory will be well covered, and with this am's protection, a display of alertness on the part of the goaleader should make scoring on the Crimson quite an accomplishment.

H. F. Fittor '24 or John de Bruyn-Kops '25 will play the goal position. Neither is above the average, but each shows promise.

Coach Welsh has given considerable attention to his halfbacks, which positions, when played correctly, constitute the backbone of a soccer team. H. McF. Gaston '24 is the probable starter at right half, with C. R. Brooks '26 of the freshman team to alternate. Gaston has three years' experience behind him, and his left halfback has two candidates who are showing their best to become regulars. J. E. Purdy '25, who has last year's as well as freshman experience, and R. G. Drew-Bauer '26, who played finely on the freshman team. W. T. Pattison '25 won his insignia last year at left half and fares well to repeat the honor this year when 55 men reported, establishing the record.

Football assumed leadership this year in the number out for the first time in recent years. Crew took the most noticeable drop followed closely by tennis. Gymnastics were prominent in most other activities, however. Figures are given in the table below, showing the comparative amounts for last year and this year.

RESULTS THURSDAY

BOSTON—Washington 6, Philadelphia 5, New York 6, Chicago 2, Detroit 6, Cleveland 5, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Cleveland.

St. Louis at Detroit.



Capt. R. M. C. Greenidge '24
Harvard varsity soccer team

KANSAS STATE COACH HAS 13 VETERAN FOOTBALLERS OUT

Starts Fourth Season With Best Group of Seasoned Players Ever to Appear for Practice

MANHATTAN, Kan., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The best group of seasoned players ever to appear for pre-season practice is Coach C. W. Bachman's estimate of the candidates for the Kansas State Agricultural College football eleven this fall.

The Aggie coach is starting his fourth season at K. S. A. C. with 13 veterans, six of whom have behind them two seasons of experience under Coach Bachman's tutelage. He has a letter-wearer for every position on the team, with the exception of right tackle. To give a more realistic picture to prospects, he has a large group of brawny, speedy men from the 1922 freshman eleven from which to develop varsity players, as well as six substitutes from other years who are striving hard to win their monogram this season.

While Coach Bachman's veterans line-men and backs have an aggregate weight of about that of last year's veterans, the candidates for developing all seasons are much larger and the Aggies will be able, if need be, to put into the field a team averaging 185 to 190 pounds in the line and 185 pounds in the backfield. From the appearance of the first-string eleven, which has been scrimmaged against the freshmen the majority of the past week, however, K. S. A. C. will again be represented by a medium-weight but more

speedy group of players.

Speed is the watchword of the Aggie coach. The forward-passing game which he has developed here is known as the most spectacular and swift of the nation.

Home games this year will be played on the K. S. A. C. Memorial Stadium Field. One-third of the stadium, giving seats for 8000 spectators, has been completed, and temporary bleachers on the capacity to 15,000. The Aggies schedule is as follows:

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

TUESDAY

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Wednesday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Thursday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Friday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Saturday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Sunday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Monday

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

TUESDAY

Boston at Washington.

Philadelphia at New York.

"BIG THREE" START PLAY TOMORROW

Season Fully Under Way With Prominent Eastern and Western Elevens in Action

With Harvard, Yale and Princeton in the east and most of the elevens in the Western, Missouri Valley, Pacific Coast and Southern conferences lining up for action for the first time this fall, the season of 1923 may be said to get fully under way tomorrow. Last Saturday found many elevens all over the country starting out in quest of gridiron titles of greater or less degree, but it remains for tomorrow to bring out the biggest of the elevens.

In the east interest will naturally be centered chiefly in the doings of the "Big Three." Harvard has Rhode Island State College as its first opponent. This is a new team for the Crimson to combat on the football field and a very one-sided score is expected as Rhode Island has failed to make much of a showing to date while Harvard appears to be unusually well prepared for an opening game with lots of veterans available to steady the newcomers.

Yale is not anticipating any great opposition from University of North Carolina. Last year Yale defeated North Carolina, 18 to 6 at a later date in the season, and unless the Elis approach to find out definite mechanical answers to these questions.

Major Griffith became interested in the question actively at the "Big Ten" games in Ann Arbor while watching W. DeH. Hubbard '25 star University of Michigan athlete, competing in the broad jump. With a fairy good wind at his back Hubbard set a new Conference record which is now an inch off the world's record.

Should Hubbard's record be accepted by the Conference, in view of the favoring wind? Major Griffith wondered and asked a number of coaches after the meet what they thought about it.

"No record should be rejected," it was maintained by T. W. Eck, veteran trainer at University of Chicago, "unless it is known whether the wind was吹到 your hat off. Of course you would rather run with even a soft breeze than against it. I don't believe a world's record was ever made against the wind."

According to Griffith, Eck's rule only opened up further questions. Strong enough to blow your hat off, but what kind of a wind and how tight? Should it be pulled down on the head?

Coach Edmonton has been asked to determine whether a wind blowing five miles an hour should be considered sufficient to aid a runner or a broad jumper, whether 10 miles an hour should be the limit, or whether the line should be drawn at 15 miles an hour.

If his experiments result in satisfactory conclusions, they will take the wind out of account or reject running records on account of conditions.

The results will probably be incorporated in the national track and field rules. Then it will be necessary to have a set of the instruments at every track meet to determine how fast the wind is blowing. This probably will add one more official to the long list of functionaries who preside at track meets.

GRADE SCHOOLS TAKE UP SOCCER

E. C. Delaporte Announces High School Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—In announcing the schedule of 25 games in the soccer championship race in two high school divisions of the Chicago Public Schools' Athletic League, E. C. Delaporte, athletic director of the public schools, states that soccer is to be extended to the grade schools.

"We have had soccer in the high schools for something like 10 years," said Director Delaporte, "but in our grade schools we have not had it. This fall was the case a year ago, while Dartmouth hardly appears in as settled shape as when this college was met last fall so that a close game was expected.

Syracuse and Washington and Jefferson will meet Williams and Mary and Washington and Lee, respectively, last week. Williams will be beaten in scoring 10 points against the United States Naval Academy and the south-siders expect to make a good showing against the Orange. The game between the Presidents and the Generals is expected to be a battle royal.

The two United States academies will again be seen in action, but neither should be forced beyond the desired amount of practice. The Army meets University of Florida, while the Navy faces Dickinson.

Second Day of Air Racing at St. Louis

SECRETARY WEEKS. PRAISES POLO MEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The War Department made public yesterday letters sent by John W. Weeks, Secretary of the Defense, to the civilian poloists with light commercial planes, and the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis Trophy race, for large-capacity, weight-carrying observation planes for service entrants. Other events included exhibitions by dirigibles and airplanes, parachutes jumping, balloon sniping, and acrobatic flying.

Yesterday on the opening day of the meet, a speed of approximately 140 miles an hour was attained by army planes which won all prizes in the "Liberty Engine Builders" trophy race.

Although the navy had only two entrants in that event, one of which was disabled during the race, its fliers gave the army a great battle. The racing speeds were about the same as made at the races in October, 1922, Lieut. C. McMullen, averaging 139.03 miles per hour over the 300-kilometer course in a Folker plane, equipped with a Liberty engine. Lieut. H. K. Ramsey, in a De Havilland 4-L, liberty motored, was second, maintaining 137.51 miles per hour over the triangular course at Lake of the Woods finished third. His C. 5 plane holding an average of 135.05 miles an hour.

The classic speed event of the meet, the Pulitzer trophy race for especially high-powered army and navy machines, will be run tomorrow, the concluding day of the races. A speed of almost four miles a minute is expected to be reached.

FORT WORTH FINAL VICTOR

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 5.—The Fort Worth Texas League team won its third State championship this afternoon by defeating the New Orleans Southern Association champions, 7 to 1.

Tests Being Made of Wind's Aid to Athlete

Rules Committee of N. C. A. A. Conducting Experiments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—Should track and field records made with a favoring wind be rejected? Mechanical experiments which it is hoped will decide this question are being conducted by the track and field rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it is announced here by Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the Intercollegiate Conference, who is chairman of the national committee.

Many world's records have been rejeted, notably severly by C. W. Padock of University of California, the fastest of all sprinters, because it was said the wind was blowing. How was it blowing? Nobody could say.

It is blown hard enough to aid substantially? The committee passes judgment on records thought it was, but what did they actually know?

With instruments used by the United States Army during the war to determine the speed of the wind carrying gas at the battle front, C. S. Edmonton, coach at University of Washington, and one of the committee of three on national track and field, is experimenting with a device which he believes will give the answer to these questions.

Major Griffith became interested in the question actively at the "Big Ten" games in Ann Arbor while watching W. DeH. Hubbard '25 star University of Michigan athlete, competing in the broad jump. With a fairly good wind at his back Hubbard set a new Conference record which is now an inch off the world's record.

Should Hubbard's record be accepted by the Conference, in view of the favoring wind? Major Griffith wondered and asked a number of coaches after the meet what they thought about it.

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A game which is expected to produce a close contest will bring Lafayette College to the field, and the Tigers are expected to run up a very respectable score. Despite the fact that Coach W. W. Roper has lost a number of his star players of last fall, the Orange and Black has given every indication of practicing hard if it can't make a good record to rate its eastern championship of last fall, and tomorrow's game is expected to furnish some excellent practice and a score which will encourage the players and followers of the team. Last year the Blue was 30 to 6.

A game which is expected to produce a close contest will bring Lafayette College to the field. Lafayette has two successive victories to its credit—and, as this is the last season that the teams will be coached by the men who handled them in 1921 and 1922, there is great rivalry to win tomorrow. Another interesting point regarding this game is that Dr. J. F. Sutherland, coach of Lafayette, is a former Pittsburgh star, and will succeed G. S. Warner, the present Pittsburgh coach, who takes charge of Leland Stanford Junior University next fall.

Columbia will make its second appearance of the season under the coaching of P. D. Haughton, and with Amherst, the opposing team, the public would get a solid game on the latter's field. Lafayette has two successive victories to its credit—and, as this is the last season that the teams will be coached by the men who handled them in 1921 and 1922, there is great rivalry to win tomorrow. Another interesting point regarding this game is that Dr. J. F. Sutherland, coach of Lafayette, is a former Pittsburgh star, and will succeed G. S. Warner, the present Pittsburgh coach, who takes charge of Leland Stanford Junior University next fall.

Cornell is expecting an easy game against Susquehanna but the Ithacans will be wider awake on the defensive than they were last Saturday, when they allowed themselves to be scored on. University of Pennsylvania plays Maryland, a team which it defeated by 12 to 0. The Red and Blue is hopeful of bettering that figure. Pennsylvania State meets North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, and while Coach Hugo Bezdek hardly expects his players to run up any such score as they made against Lebanon Valley last week, he is looking for a comfortable margin and a high finish.

Brown and Dartmouth are two of the larger New England colleges which are looking forward to games which will do much toward showing up their later possibilities. Brown will meet Colby, a team which the Brunonians defeated last fall by the narrow margin of 13 to 6, while Dartmouth meets University of Maine, a team conquered last year by a score of 10 to 6. Maine appears to be further advanced this fall than was the case a year ago, while Dartmouth hardly appears in as settled shape as when this college was met last fall so that a close game was expected.

Syracuse and Washington and Jefferson will meet Williams and Mary and Washington and Lee, respectively, last week. Williams will be beaten in scoring 10 points against the United States Naval Academy and the south-siders expect to make a good showing against the Orange. The game between the Presidents and the Generals is expected to be a battle royal.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Gentle Art of Seasoning

FINE cookery depends upon skillful seasoning, in mingling of many flavors rather than the predominance of one. In lands which lack the American wealth of fine raw material, the cook turns out most appetizing dishes by the use of numerous seasonings. Real thrift is expressed in a complete stock of herbs and spices. To retain their full strength and savor, each must be kept in a close-covered container of glass or metal.

The amateur does well to be sparing with new combinations, but a bit of mace with veal, a speck of nutmeg in the spinach, or a sprinkling of sage on spare-ribs or pork chops makes just enough difference to please the palate. We have few meats but many flavors, and the same cut of meat takes on many guises by having its seasoning varied.

To develop not conceal flavors, summer savory, sweet marjoram and thyme are all useful in meat cookery. A dash of cayenne or pinch of mustard enlivens mild-flavored meat or fish. Left-overs take on new interest when deftly seasoned. Today's hash may boast a bit of chili pepper, and a speck of curry flavor the tomato salad, but different seasonings should accompany their future appearances. An element of uncertainty furnishes constant surprise and whets the appetite. An onion studded with a few cloves adds liveliness to soup or a casserole dish, and a few cloves placed in the water improve a boiled ham. The choice flavor of baked ham depends upon the sugar, mustard and cloves which form its rich coating. Nutmeg or mace enhance delicate entrées of veal or fowl. Economy in variety can not be too greatly stressed.

Pepper With Discretion

Freshly-ground black pepper, prepared in one's own pepper mill, gives the finishing touch to creamed oysters, codfish or clams. Delicate white sauces demand the milder white pepper. Soup stock and boiled meats call for pepper-corns. Crumbs used for scalloped and breaded dishes are much better if well seasoned beforehand.

Chili pepper accents alike the flavor of meat sauces, made dishes and a well-broiled steak. Dried mushrooms are a good investment if kept in a tightly-closed glass jar; half a pound will last a small family a year. After 15 minutes' soaking, add to stew, gravy or casserole the mushroom bits and liquid. They impart a wonderful flavor. Fresh pork shoulder gently stewed with green pepper, carrot, onion and celery makes a fine substitute for fowl. Pork tenderloin seasoned with celery, lemon juice and mace often serves as a basis for the popular chicken à la king.

It is well to be miserly with mustard, using it as often as one likes, but always sparingly, allowing it to be pungently suggestive, not powerfully sharp. An exceptional pot roast is seasoned with onion which has been sautéed and then blended with prepared mustard. Boiled beef demands mustard or horse-radish, and ham in any form seems to call for the piquancy of mustard. A scallop of ham and hard-cooked eggs, plain creamed ham on toast, or the popular ham omelet, all need for perfection a dash of mustard. Cheese dishes, macaroni or spaghetti combinations, require mustard in moderation, as do many salads and sandwiches. For those who like hot seasoning, a combination of salt, pepper, cayenne, mustard and paprika may be used with a lavish hand. Its flavor is agreeably mild and its color an incentive to appetite. Chicken and goulash give well-known examples of the popularity of paprika. It enhances most creamed vegetables and many egg dishes; brightens various salads, and tints the whipped cream on delicate soups. On lemon slices to garnish fish, over soft cream cheese or dainty cheese balls it adds flavor and gayety. Open sandwiches and toast appetizers are improved if given a finishing touch of paprika. Mace is pleasing with delicate fish and improves fresh mushrooms.

Curry Powder for Fowl

Curry powder is too little appreciated in the United States. Rightly used it is an unique flavor of great worth. It is always popular in clubs whether used with lamb, veal or fowl combined with rice. Browned chicken livers in curry are most delectable. Any of these dishes is easily prepared and sure to please masculine taste. An occasional bit of curry in salad dressing makes for agreeable variety. Most national dishes get their character from special seasonings, as East Indian curry, Hungarian goulash, Mexican chili con carne, Italian ravioli, and so forth.

Great time-savers to the housewife are the convenient shakers of onion-salt and celery-salt. These seasonings are always useful in made dishes, salads and sandwiches and add final flavor to the savory canapé which begins a well-planned dinner.

Garlic is slowly making a well-deserved place for itself in American cookery. A famous gourmet apophthegm is thus, "Garlic, one of the most gracious gifts of gods to men, but, alas, too frequently abused." The illusive flavor that gives distinction to a choice dish often depends upon a bit of garlic. Veal cooked until tender in a double-boiler with milk, bay-leaf, garlic, mace and parsley, is as white and delicate as chicken. It may be used for salad, or creamed for an entrée, used cold for picnic or supper service and is admirable in a club sandwich.



Photograph by Arthur Tedhunter

*A Correct Reproduction of a Colonial Fireplace
The Furnishings of the Fireplace and the Mantel Reflect the Traditions of Old New England. Very Interesting Is the Fireback, Which Served to Throw the Heat Forward Into the Room and to Protect the Chimney From Too Ardent a Heat*

Furnishing the Colonial Fireplace

AN AIR of cheerful hospitality invariably reigns in a room with a fireplace. It not only invites repose but recalls creature comforts and arouses a host of picturesque memories of early New England days, when the family were wont to gather around the big log fire and relate tales of pioneer experiences.

One of the great tragedies of the Victorian period was the banishment of the hearth, but, fortunately, latter-day architects have largely restored it.

Although once a necessity, it is now merely a luxury so far as heating is considered; nevertheless, for reasons more subtle every modern house-dweller should have at least one chimney.

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It may be used for salad, or creamed for an entrée, used cold for picnic or supper service and is admirable in a club sandwich.

ney that "draws," one hearth where the family gathers.

Many otherwise charming fireplaces are spoiled by useless ornaments on the mantel and inappropriate settings generally. To preserve the integrity of an old colonial mantel requires discrimination. The furnishings and hardware

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ONE FOLD

THE HOME FORUM

Dickens' Essay on Pantomime

PANTOMIME, harbinger of winter and sharp nights, is going out. And more's the pity. For it affords a diversion that offers not mere entertainment alone but a mirror of human affairs, in which Dickens saw the strange fickleness of the public, greeting with a burst of laughter in the hall that which it would condemn elsewhere, evincing an interest warm and sustained in trivialities which it otherwise would ignore. It was this odd phase of the pantomime that led Dickens to write one of his most charming essays, which he called "The Pantomime of Life," an essay that has gone out of publication and that is only to be found in rare copies of "American Notes," thrown in as it were for good measure.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dickens reveled in the pantomime. His fondness for the clown and the pantaloon induced him to undertake the laborious task of editing the works of Joseph Grimaldi. And it led him to spend much of his time before the footlights close to the dazzling show of tinsel and gold lace. But it was not the color, the grotesque figures, or the bright, gay throng that made the strongest appeal. Rather was it the response of the audience to the actors, the living counterparts of the merchant, the politician, the man of leisure and the gentlemen of the liberal professions that made him place the pantomime in a special class by itself.

Have conditions changed much since his day? Let him describe the political pantomime. "We take it that the commencement of a session of Parliament is neither more nor less than the drawing up of the curtain for a grand comic pantomime, and that His Majesty's most gracious speech on the opening thereof may be not inaptly compared to the clown's opening speech of 'Here we are!' My lords and gentlemen, here we are!" appears, to our mind at least, to be a very good abstract of the point and meaning of the propitiatory address of the Ministry. When we remember how frequently this speech is made, immediately after the change, too, the parallel is quite perfect, and still more singular.

♦ ♦ ♦

As for the cast, Dickens believed it was never richer than in his time. "We are particularly strong in clowns. At no former time have we had such astonishing tumblers, or performers, so ready to go through the whole of their feats for the amusement of an admiring throng. Their extreme readiness to exhibit, indeed, has given rise to some ill-natured reflections; it having been objected that by exhibiting gratuitously through the country when the theater is closed, they reduce themselves to the level of mounte-

W. W. C.

The Facile Formula

The path of least resistance has always shared honors with the primrose way. And the history of conventions offers no exception to the rule. To touch a trigger and release a formula is easier than to forge and file a thought. If I say "white" as—and stop, nine out of ten of you will instantly complete my phrase by "snow"; a few of you will probably supply "a sheet"; for a smaller, more poetically minded group, the trail leads to a "lily." But beyond "white as snow," "white as a sheet," "white as a lily" few of us will go except by taking thought. . . . And every-day speech and poetry alike are strewn with innumerable phrases which once started on, conduct us, willy-nilly, along a well-worn channel to an inevitable end. Now most human minds are indolent, and thought is tough. And the temptation to slip at ease along a groove already worn is irresistible. That is why slang is so insidious and so pervasive; it too is a facile surrogate for thought. And the mass of commonplaces and clichés that permeate poetry, as they permeate speech, spring in large measure from this inveterate bent of the average mind to follow the line of least resistance. Pope, whose unrivaled terseness and point have spared countless thousands the travail of thought on a number of themes, pays his respects to the "tuneful fools who haunt Par-

nassus."

While they ring round the same un-

vary'd chimes,

With sure returns of still expected

rhymes;

Where'er you find "the cooling western

breeze,"

In the next line, it "whispers through

the trees";

If crystal streams "with pleasing mur-

murs creep,"

The reader's threatened (not in vain)

"with sleep."

THERE is, surely, often greater charm, better and sweeter music in what most people might call a simple little song, than in many a fine aria. And is this not also true of pictorial art? Does not a small canvas or print often possess truer merit than a larger and more ambitious effort? The subjects chosen by the Danish painter and etcher, Oluf Jensen, are simplicity itself, more often than not a single flower sufficing, and his plates are modest in size, at times exceedingly modest, but they possess a very distinct grace. Jensen knows his flowers so intimately and treats them with such appreciative tenderness that there is over all his work that sincerity which is one of the principal virtues of some of the best Dauph art. Jensen's prints have won for him and his work a small circle of staunch friends. Small, for the simple reason that there are so few prints; Oluf Jensen's issues, like the size of his plates, are very modest in number, in some cases limited to only a couple or even one!

His often prints in colors and these

are mellow and self-contained, soft

and subtle, whereas his line when em-

ployed is always telling and pleasing.

At times he seems to discard line work

altogether and depend solely upon the

color effect, but these latter prints do

not so well lend themselves to repro-

duction in black and white. His

draftsmanship is sure and delicate

as is fitting in an artist so impressed

with and enamored of the serene

beauty of flowers.

The reader's threatened (not in vain)

"with sleep."

Mustard Harvest

The harvest in Behar usually starts

with mustard cutting. Everything is

ready ready the evening before so that

the cutting can begin with the first

streak of daylight next morning, be-

fore the rays of the Indian sun make

the pods crack and spill their precious

seed.

All the coolies are lined up across

the field, each with a small "hussoh"

or sickle. Then each bends to his

task, cutting a handful and piling it

behind, slowly, steadily, with a meas-

ured pull against the tough stalks,

muscles rippling under the brows

shiny skins; until at last the mustard

is all lying ready to be carried away.

Then comes the garnering and tying

into bundles. Each coolie brings an

armful to a large cloth stool, spread

ready to catch any of the grain that

might be shaken out of the pods as the

bundles are tied. When all is ready,

each coolie lifts a bundle on to his

head and they are taken to the "kar-

kan," a large inclosed space where

the mustard is spread till evening

when the grain is beaten out.

By this time the sun is blazing down

on the standing crops, on white tem-

ples glistening in the sun, and on little

brown grass huts nestling among the

feathery green bamboo and stately

palms. Through the heat haze one

sees a steady stream of coolies coming

at a sort of jog-trot in order to bal-

ance the big mustard bundles. Scarcely

a sound but the steady swish, swish

of the mustard bundles as they are

carried past, and the pad of bare

brown feet in the dust. Then away

from the distance comes the sound of

the temple bell, its quaint, haunting

note carrying across the fields.

Praising the Sea

O climbing monotonous change!

O changeless melodious beat!

O reverent rhythmic range

O fairy invisible feet!

—Francis Coutts.



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Verwandtschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IE menschliche Verwandtschaft scheint oft ganz rätselhaft zu sein, namentlich wenn in ihr fortwährend geschleift werden muss. Eine bekannte Redensart sagt halbscherzend, halb klagend, dass man seine Freunde wählen könnte, seine Verwandten aber nehmen müsse, wie sie einem zufallen. Sehr oft erlauben sich Familienangehörige untereinander Freiheiten, die unter Freunden verhindert würden. Man hört viel von Missverständnissen und unfreundlichem Tadeln in der Familie, von unverücklichem Aufpassen und zu hohem gegenseitigen Erwarten, kurz von Knechtacht, wo Freiheit selbst verhindert wird, so dass das Heim zu einem Ort der Spannung, des Unfriedens und des Streits anstatt zu dem wird, was es sein sollte, nämlich zum glücklichsten Platz auf Erden.

Die Bibel berichtet, dass in der kleinen Stadt Bethanien in Judäa eine Familie aus zwei Schwestern und einem Bruder wohnt, die Jesus besuchte. Und es heißt: "Jesus aber hatte Martha Heim und ihre Schwester Lazarus." Martha nahm, wie wir lesen, Jesus auf in ihr Haus; aber Maria setzte sich aufmerksam zu seinen Füssen und hörte seiner Rede zu. Martha, die sich viel im Haushalte zu schaffen machte, um für das leibliche Wohl ihres Gastes zu sorgen, tadelte Maria, dass diese, wie sie meinte, müsig war, und bat Jesus, er möchte Maria anweisen, ihr bei der Erfüllung ihrer vermeintlichen Pflicht zu helfen. Aber Jesus gab ihr liebvoll und eindringlich zu verstehen, dass Maria das bessere Teil erwählt habe; und Martha nahm, wie es scheint, diese Zurechweisung mit allen ihren Erwartungen und Anforderungen die verschiedenen Auffassungen zu lässt und selten frei von liebelosem Herrschen ist. Bloße persönliche Ansichten und Bemühens wert. In ihrem Nachruf an Präsident McKinley in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 291) sagt Mrs. Eddy: "Seine Beziehungen im engen Hause entfalteten einen Reichtum an Liebe,—eine Zärtlichkeit, die nicht in Worten zum Ausdruck kam, sondern gefühlt und gelebt wurde." Und in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 287) schreibt:

"Sei getreu in deinem häuslichen Beziehungen; sie führen zu höheren Freuden. Befolge die Goldene Regel des menschlichen Lebens, und du wirst viel Bitterkeit ersparen." Es kann nicht nachdrücklich genug betont werden, wie wichtig es ist, die Goldene Regel zu befolgen; denn wenn wir anderen das tun, was wir von ihnen getan haben möchten, spenden wir allen ein Gefühl der Freiheit.

Zuweilen wird beansprucht, dass die Einvernehmen unter den Angehörigen des häuslichen Kreises ist von grosser Wichtigkeit und unseres besten Denkens und Bemühens wert. In ihrem Nachruf an Präsident McKinley in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 291) sagt Mrs. Eddy:

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Bessere Beziehungen zu Hause werden in besseren geschäftlichen Beziehungen wieder gespiegelt werden, und diese wiederum müssen die staatsbür-

gerlichen Angelegenheiten im eigenen Lande sowie die gegenseitigen Beziehungen der Völker beeinflussen. Auf diese Weise können alle zur Weiterentwicklung der menschlichen Zustände im allgemeinen viel beitragen. Die Welt strebt nach mehr Freiheit, aber eine freiere Welt muss aus freieren Menschen hervorgehen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923

EDITORIALS

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, who lands upon the shores of America today, commenced his life with no advantages.

His father, a poor schoolmaster, passed away when he was only two years old, and he was brought up in a four-room cottage at Criccieth, in North Wales, by an uncle, the village shoemaker, who gave his mother shelter and support.

It was from these democratic beginnings that he gradually rose to fill, and fill successfully, offices which made him for years a central, if not the central, figure on the world's stage. It was as a very young man that he first rose to fame in his own county by leading a rebellion against the petty tyranny of the local parson and squire. Thereafter he sprang rapidly to leadership in the national politics of Wales. Wales, at that time, had no independent party life of its own. It was organized as a division of the two main British parties. This did not commend itself to young Lloyd George, and with a few friends he rapidly created a national movement which ended in returning to the House of Commons a Welsh national group, within the Liberal Party, but extremely independent, which fought fiercely for the interests of Wales, and which did not hesitate to adopt insurgent tactics, even against Gladstone and other mighty leaders of the time.

For some years Mr. Lloyd George was chiefly known as a free-lance fighter, audacious, vivid, witty, yet always to the point, in his campaign for Wales. In 1899, however, the Boer War broke out, and after he had mastered the facts he threw himself into the political fray against the war. Immediately he became a national figure, but a very unpopular one, for it is never a demagogue's rôle to oppose a nation in mid-career of war. He even had the temerity to challenge the redoubtable Joseph Chamberlain in his fortress of Birmingham. His opponents declared that if he came he would not escape alive, and it was only after changing clothes with a policeman that he was able to pass through the excited mob which surrounded the hall in which he had made his speech. A few years later, in 1905, came the general election and a Liberal victory. Lloyd George was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, in which office he made a name for himself as a successful administrator. But it was when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer two years later that he really made his name.

Mr. Lloyd George had not been long in England before he discovered that Britain also was suffering from the undue domination of the rich and social classes, just as Wales had been. He, therefore, determined to use his position as Chancellor to put through a number of expensive reforms, such as old age pensions, designed to alleviate the distress of the dwellers in the slums, but to be paid for by increasing the taxation on the rich. Immediately he became the target for unlimited abuse from every Conservative platform—abuse he was neither loath nor slow to return! But his program became the central issue of the time. His budget was thrown out by the House of Lords, but the Liberal Party stood by him and replied by a bill, after a delay of about two years, to mutilate the powers of the second Chamber by enabling the House of Commons to override its veto. The question of both the budget and the Parliament act was taken to the voters in two elections in 1910, and was carried. Then began the long fight for Home Rule for Ireland, interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War.

It was probably during the war that Mr. Lloyd George reached his greatest strength. He is a natural fighter. His heart was in the cause. It was not long before he was recognized as the "man for the job." He first organized the national industry for the production of munitions. Then he was made Secretary for War. And in December, 1916, he became Prime Minister. Few people realize the prodigious feats of organization which he undertook in order to mobilize British resources for the struggle. The Constitution was transformed. The Dominion prime ministers were summoned to London. New ministries were created to deal with shipping, with rationing food, with recruiting, with reconstruction, and so on. Having reorganized at home, he reorganized abroad, and he did not rest until he had brought about that unity in the allied command, with Marshal Foch in charge, which transformed the allied chances and brought unexpected victory in 1918.

Mr. Lloyd George's work at the Peace Conference is more familiar. If President Wilson stood for idealism, Mr. Lloyd George stood for practicality. It is too early to judge whether the framers of the treaties of peace, or their opponents who undid their work, were right. But it is certain that it was the failure to bring home the peace and tranquillity and prosperity which everybody dreamed of during the war that largely contributed to his downfall. But not entirely. The final straw was his action over the Irish question. The establishment of Ireland as a Dominion could not be forgiven by the most faithful supporters of a party which had fought Home Rule for forty years. They formed the nucleus of the rebellion against the coalition which led to his downfall a year ago. But even though it served to unseat him, it is not unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George regards the settlement of a question which had plagued both Great Britain and Ireland for 700 years as the greatest feather in his political cap. All in all, his has been truly an amazing career. For throughout all the dramatic events of his life, in Wales, during the Boer War, over the budget and the House of Lords, over Home Rule, and in the stress of the war, and the peace and reconstruction afterward, Mr. Lloyd George himself has always been the dynamic figure. And the strangest part is that, after all this toil and after seventeen continuous years in office during the most strenuous period of history, he is still young, still eager, and only longing to get into the game again.

The Career of Mr. Lloyd George

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has entertained, at luncheon in the White House, a group of farmers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation. We have no doubt that, in the language of the country press, a pleasant time was had by all. But the President must have encountered in his dealings with these representative farmers some of the embarrassment which

Dissension Among the Farmers

The Christian Science Monitor, and doubtless other newspapers, encounter in any sincere effort to consider the manifold ills from which unquestionably the farming community is suffering. We have learned from bitter experience that to express sympathy for the farmer in his woes, and to comment upon the extent to which statistics show him to be suffering from the exactions of money lenders, from a too extended credit, from low prices for his products, or from heavy railroad rates, brings instantly indignant protest from the spokesmen of such few farmers in happy locations as do not thus suffer, and particularly from representatives of concerns engaged in lending money to farmers, in selling their products or in transporting them to market. It is perhaps not extraordinary that the agents doing business with the farmer should protest against any description of his financial woes, but it is a singular thing that a very large section of the farming community is equally averse to such comment. On the other hand, a reference to any particular evidences of prosperity on the part of the farmer, a passing allusion to the fact that in Nebraska he paid for automobiles—including their upkeep—last year more than he got for his entire wheat crop, never fails to arouse indignant protest from the farming community.

It is apparent that President Coolidge encountered something of this same difference of opinion among farmers and those who profess to speak for them. For, while only a few days ago he entertained Senator Magnus Johnson, who is Senator because he promised the farmers that he would get an extra session of Congress and stabilize the price of wheat, those who sat at the President's board day before yesterday assured him that they did not want any extra session, and that they did not believe in the possibility of fixing prices of agricultural commodities by government action. In brief, if the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation expresses the views of the farmers, then Magnus Johnson, Smith Brookhart, and the rest of the radicals, who rode into political prominence on the wave of Farm-Labor agitation in the middle west, are wrong, and vice versa.

If the embattled farmers of 1923 are to make a successful defense against their foes, they should close their ranks and secure that unity of command which finally brought victory to the Allies in the Great War.

IT IS highly significant that a modification of the Covenant of the League of Nations, so as to put it on a more democratic basis and clear the way for American participation therein, will, according to Edouard Herriot, leader of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, form one of the main planks in the platform of the Opposition in the French elections in 1924. Not that this means that necessarily either the Covenant will be modified or that the United States will join the League if it is, but it shows that the world thought is crystallizing in the direction of a broader understanding of the League requirements and of a more insistent demand that the needful steps be taken to insure full and adequate representation therein.

M. Herriot, who by the way has recently been referred to as the next Premier of France, is himself a firm partisan of the League, but he feels that it needs to be adapted to the world, rather than that the world should be forced to accept it as, one might say, a ready-made formula for peace construction. He urges, however, that this fact is no reason why any nation should stay out of the League, because it is the only organization in the world of its kind and the only one designed to preserve the peace of the world. Incidentally his plan includes having the members of the Council elected, as are at present the members of the Assembly, but he feels, of course, that such reforms could best be accomplished if America would come in and help to bring them about.

His point of view is, therefore, that the League needs the United States in it, in order to bring to it those democratic elements which he feels are needful to its proper development. As at present constituted and handicapped, the League of Nations is simply in the position of doing what it can, but not by any means necessarily what it desires to do. The inspiration behind the League is for democracy, and if it fails, through lack of support or for any other reason, the world will be faced, it would seem, by the practical certainty of falling back, for a season at least, into imperialism and nationalism. If, then, the League needs more democracy, true democracy, it would appear, as surely needs the League.

AMONG resolutions adopted by the American Bankers' Association convention was one favoring a reduction of wages, in which it was asserted that: "Business is confronted with the handicap of excessive labor costs of production, reflecting wage scales that have been raised out of proportion to general prices or cost of living." This was followed by a resolution declaring that the numerical restrictions upon immigration imposed by the present law are not satisfactory, and urging that the law be liberalized by providing for admission of immigrants on the basis of their quality, instead of according to the percentage of foreign-born residing in the United States in 1910. That the associated bankers had no practicable method to suggest

for effecting a reduction of alleged excessively high wages, forces the conclusion that they expect to accomplish this result through an increased supply of foreign workers. In this expectation they are, however, doomed to disappointment, as the avowed sentiment of the present Congress is clearly against any change in the direction of a return to conditions under which there was always an overabundance of labor, not always of the most desirable kind. It is doubtless true that in certain lines of industry, particularly the building trades, wages have been forced up to a point that threatens a decrease of employment by making building unprofitable, but this situation will gradually be remedied by the workers themselves, who will find that steady employment at a fair wage is better than alternate periods of work and unemployment.

Even though it could be shown, as is by no means certain, that wages in general have advanced out of proportion to the cost of living (for estimates based on prices are often unreliable), it does not follow that business conditions would be improved by general wage reductions. The whole American economic and industrial status is based upon the theory that high wages are necessary in order that there may be a high purchasing capacity on the part of the workers, who with their families constitute by far the greater percentage of the 60,000,000 residents of the towns and cities. Unless this status is to be changed for one of unlimited competition without regard to standards of living, the wage situation is not likely to be materially altered.

WITH business as good as it is throughout the United States, the question is frequently asked: What has been the cause of the recent steady decline in prices on the New York Stock Exchange? For many years the New York stock market has been considered a barometer of general business conditions. It has been supposed to discount the future business situation anywhere from three to six months. The declining price tendency, therefore, has been puzzling to many.

Many and varied reasons have been advanced to account for the lethargy and falling prices but none seems to satisfy or explain. There is one chief reason for the decline and that is stocks have had a big advance. A bear market invariably follows a bull market. It is following out the old adage, "Whatever goes up must come down." It also is true that a bull market follows a bear market.

There is nothing to alarm the business man in the present situation. The fact is the New York stock market may be no longer as accurate a barometer of future business conditions as it used to be. The stock market was at its height last winter and started on its downward way in March. That was seven months ago, and general business is still good. Freight-car loadings continue to break records and railroad earnings are highly gratifying. The credit situation is sound, the crops have been good, and the outlook for fall and winter trade is encouraging. The only blue spot on the map is Wall Street, and that is due to the fall in stocks. Traders think this means a quiet business period is to be expected.

Now, the New York stock market performs a very useful service to the business world. It is as necessary to the commercial activities of the Nation as the produce market is to the farmer and gardener and the consuming public. It provides a corporation adequate means for raising capital and the investor an opportunity to become a partner in the corporation's business. Large corporations have their securities listed on one or more of the exchanges for the purpose of increasing their marketability. It also enhances their value as collateral for borrowing purposes to have their stocks and bonds so listed. The investigation that is made by the New York Stock Exchange into the merits of the security offered for listing, and the restrictions thrown about trading activities, provide a safeguard to the investor in the proportion that the rules and regulations of the exchange and laws of the State are executed.

The New York Stock Exchange has done much to protect the investing public in this way, and perhaps much more remains to be done. It is one thing to legislate and another thing to execute. However, in looking back over a period of years it must be admitted that a vast improvement has been made in New York Stock Exchange activities. If the stock market is less a business barometer than formerly, it is probably significant of the fact that a larger proportion of the Nation's capital is finding its way into other channels.

Editorial Notes

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S statement, made at a luncheon of the American Society in London in honor of Mr. Lloyd George, that the latter would be sure of a gracious reception from President Coolidge, will without doubt prove to be justified. The reason he gave, moreover, namely, the fact that President Coolidge will feel "a certain community of interest with him, because the great-great-grandfather of President Coolidge's great-great-grandmother was born in Wales," will assuredly exercise a tremendously powerful appeal! Indeed, one can almost imagine Mr. Coolidge saying, with apologies to Hamlet, when he meets the former British Premier: "A little less than kin, but more than kind."

ALTHOUGH a correspondent to a London daily recently made the statement that the "Midland Tree" at Lillington, Warwickshire, stands at the very center of England, many will recall that such a distinction is generally regarded as belonging to the old stone on the green at Meriden, five miles from Coventry, on the main road to Birmingham. Anyhow, very close to this stone is a war memorial, erected in this location, it is understood, so as to be as near to the "heart" of England as possible.

In Childlike Ireland

DUBLIN, Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The day of the great gale—already almost an historical event, and at least as important as the elections, in Tipperary—we were out on the road. The wind and the rain hissed, and roared, and howled about us with a fury I have rarely seen, and across one long wilderness of bog I do not know how we kept our feet. It was elemental fury, and I know we were very proud of ourselves as we passed uprooted trees, and saw snapped and tangled telegraph wires distended in the hedges.

Arriving at Cloughjordan we were badly received by the people, who seemed greatly afraid of such a mud-splashed and disheveled company as ours, for they could not believe that respectable folk would have been out on the road on such a day. No tent would have stood the wind, and the best we could do was to shelter in some tumbledown outhouses. It was Jemima who saved us from complete social extinction by casting a shoe; for when the wind abated and we took her down to the forge the sympathies of the inhabitants were roused by the sight of good horseflesh. From then on nothing was good enough for us. We were soaked, and shivering, and easily pitiable; and give an Irishman the chance to take pity on you and you will have the best of everything. They gave us milk and mushrooms, and we spent the evening in front of an intense fire while our clothes dried. No one could have been more apologetic than these people for the coldness of our reception. They took the sins of the village upon their shoulders. They said that the people had become hard and suspicious since the fighting. When we left the village all kinds of strange blessings were showered upon our heads and our friends refused to take a single penny for the provisions, or the stabling of Jemima. Our departure was their triumph, and the civic guard, who had shut the barrack door in our faces before, now gaped in shy and unofficial admiration.

Our experience at Cloughjordan set me thinking for many a sunny mile afterward of the effect that the years of fighting have had on Irish character. To my way of thinking, the fighting has not changed the people at all. They are, as they always were, children; as their countryside is, childlike. If they have been cruel, they have not been cruel men, but *enfants terribles*; they have the attractive surface simplicity of children, but deeper down is the child's complexity of mind. Their humor, like a child's, is largely unconscious. Their instincts, like a child's, are generous. The fighting has not changed all this. Maybe the fighting was the effect of it. In any case, of course, philosophy does not mitigate crime. But I cannot help feeling that we do not insist sufficiently on Ireland, the child. And though a stranger, I write as a tramp who has breathed the tingling air of Irish hills and seen the crows in the green bogs, and the white cottages by the roadside, and the tumbling skies above. Hundreds of miles of Irish road have passed under my feet without deadening in me the fancy that Ireland is a little boy whose eyes are always glancing sideways, and whose breath is held, expecting something beyond all, belief to alight from the next puff of wind.

The blue gleam of Lough Derg was a heartening sight which we got late in the afternoon after we had mended another strap in Jemima's harness. Her weakness for broken straps was so frequently indulged that had I Irish blood in me I should have become superstitious. The fairies, according to a shepherd we met some days later in County Clare, are "desperate queer entirely," as his own father once experienced. He went into a field one evening to finish off a job when, "it came over black as night and he not seeing a foot in front of him. Me father crept down by a wall, thinkin' it's destroyed he was surely. Then he heard noises, so he prepared to strike, and as he had the stick held in the air it was broke on him, and it not hitting or touching anything at all. Which proves," went on this imaginative and breathless narrator, after a histrionic pause, "that it's offending the fairies you are by working after hours." But nothing supernatural happened to us. The road began to rattle with the sounds of numerous ass-carts trotting into Portroe. They were tiny and unsprung carts and, with their drivers, were so top-heavy that they looked like black dwarfs on wheels. In which case the donkeys could be nothing less than youngest sons in disguise.

Further on toward Portroe we found the bridge over the river had been blown up and had not yet been repaired. We boldly forded the stream, Jemima being rather piqued at having to follow in the humble wake of an ass-cart, which had great difficulty in getting up the bank on the other side. The Buddha driving the cart retained his air of immutability and contemplation, and the donkey did the rest. I have often wondered how Ozymandias felt about the Sphinx; now I think I know.

Portroe was on a steep hill and its cream and pink cottages stood out against the hillside and the sky with refreshing brightness. Its street was wide and down hill enough for a wind to start in. As we pulled up the hill and paused to look back it was as if we had spread a great panorama behind us. To the left we could see the immense blue sheet of water called Lough Derg, through which the great Shannon flows on its way to Limerick and the sea. To the right the hills had piled up, round and green again. Twenty miles away they were pale, unearthly blue; and we felt it would be a simple thing to dance on the air, and leap as quickly as the shadows of the clouds over that great panorama. V. S. P.

Creative Agriculture in Russia

CREATIVE agriculture is said to be illustrated in the exposition of rural life recently held in Moscow. Nakanune, a Berlin pro-Soviet daily, gives an account of the exposition which is retold in the Living Age. The Soviets have undertaken the gigantic task of standardizing on a higher cultural and economic level the village life of the eight or nine district nationalities now embraced in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. "Something of this diversity is expressed in the 'village of the present time' which has been built side by side with the 'village of the future.' The former consists of nine buildings. These include, for example, a straw-thatched, white-washed Ukrainian cottage, a massive log house of a Vologda peasant, a tiny Penza hut, and a roomy farmhouse of the well-to-do peasant cultivator of the Moscow district.

"The 'village of the future' contains only four units: a Communist model farm with its outbuildings and auxiliaries and three typical model peasant houses adapted to conditions in northern, middle and southern Russia, respectively. The Communist farm, which naturally serves a propaganda purpose, is represented as a most modern and up-to-date establishment. It has a bathhouse, a wash house, a communal dining hall, and a communal nursery. Electricity furnishes power for a straw cutter, a pump, for operating plows and harvesters, for running a repair shop, and even for what is described as a 'vacuum cleaner for cows.'